

Weather
Fine today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 56.4 and the minimum 43.4, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 56.2 and 37.4.

THE CHINA PRESS

報 陸 大

Today's paper consists of
32 pages in three sections

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SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1918

大正四年第三國郵務總局認可 20 CENTS

DOUBT IS THROWN ON REAL CHANGE WITHIN GERMANY

Correspondent Says No
Sign Exists Of Genuine
Hostility To Kaiser

EVEN REGRETTED

Hostility To Allies Intensified
Since Signing Of
The Armistice

HAVE MORE BREAD

Regulations Forbidding Eating
Of Meat Also Will
Be Removed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, November 21.—Mr. Harold Williams, the well known newspaper correspondent, in a message from Geneva, confirms the impression which is already obvious in the despatches of the past week, that the revolution in Germany has been characterised with remarkable indifference to almost regret for the overthrow of the Kaiser and the other monarchs, while there is not the faintest sign of a national repentance.

He says that the hostility to the Allies has been rather intensified, points out that there has not been published a single manifesto from the Kaiser or any other monarch announcing abdication and remarks that the German arrogance persists, with surprising discipline in the acceptance of the new authority.

Wilhelmshaven May Be Occupied
Amsterdam, November 20.—A message from Hamburg states that the Workers' and Soldiers' Council announces the probability of the enemy occupying Wilhelmshaven and other naval bases in accordance with the conditions of the armistice. It urges the inhabitants to remain calm.

The Berliner Tageblatt states that, besides raising the bread ration next week will be the last meatless week in Berlin.

The Cologne Volks Zeitung states that large bodies of German troops are trying to reach Berlin and have crossed the Rhine despite the cordon system.

Copenhagen, November 20.—A message from Berlin states that the Chairman of the Reichstag contests the right of the Government to abolish the Reichstag and has notified the Government that he reserves the right to summon it if necessary.

Self Note Called Impudent

Paris, November 21.—The French press describes as impudent Dr. Solf's communication to the Allies, virtually demanding that the armistice conditions accepted by the German Government shall be annulled or modified. The Germans, who are guilty of the most bestial cruelty and destructiveness, now complain that their economic situation is not normal. The French papers affirm that even the former Prussian brutality was preferable to Dr. Solf's snivelling. It is the duty of the Allies to apply the conditions of the armistice without the slightest modification, especially after the wanton breach of the armistice by the Germans in blowing up Brussels railway station.

London, November 21.—Mr. Asquith, interviewed regarding Prince Lichnowsky's appeal, said that the terms of the armistice did not in the least exceed the just necessities of the case. Germany had brought them upon herself.

Strasbourg German Paper Quits

(French Wireless)
Lyons, November 22.—The Strasbourg Post published on Thursday its last issue with the heading "The Issue of the War." This pan-German newspaper, taking leave of its readers, rings the knell of German oppression in Alsace-Lorraine. It says that even if the treaty of peace is settled definitely and in its details the destiny of the country, the paper is from now definitely separated from the German Empire. In these conditions there is no place in Alsace for the Strasbourg Post.

Ex-King Louis III, after having obtained permission from the new government to return to Bavaria, has taken up his residence with his family at the Castle of Wiltonwart (?)

Thanksgiving Day Proclamation

(American Wireless To Reuter)

WASHINGTON, November 19.—(Delayed. Received at French Wireless Station).—President Wilson proclaimed Thursday, November 23, Thanksgiving Day in the United States in the following proclamation:

"It has long been our custom to turn in the Autumn of the year to join in Thanksgiving to Almighty God for His many blessings and mercies to us as a nation. This year we have special cause to be grateful and rejoice. Complete victory gave us peace and confidence and promise of a new day as well in which justice shall replace force among the nations.

"Our gallant armies have participated in triumph unscarred by purpose of selfish aggression. In a righteous cause they have won immortal glory and have nobly served their nation.

"God has indeed been gracious. We have cause for such rejoicing as revives and strengthens in us the best traditions of our national history. A new day shines about us in which our hearts take new courage and we look forward with new hope to new and better duties.

"While we render thanks for these things, let us not forget to seek Divine guidance in the performance of those duties and Divine mercy and forgiveness for all errors of act and purpose and pray that we shall so strengthen this friendship and mutual respect upon which we must assist to build a new structure of peace and goodwill among nations.

"Wherefore I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate Thursday, November 23 next, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer and pray the people throughout the land to cease upon that day from their ordinary occupations and in their several homes and places of worship to render thanks to God, the Ruler of Nations."

Britain To Support Claims Of Dominions On German Colonies

Mr. Long Gives Formal Pledge
To New South Wales
Representatives

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 21.—Mr. Walter Long, Secretary of State for the Colonies, has written to the Agent General of New South Wales, in reply to an enquiry concerning the future of the German colonies, stating that the Prime Minister authorises him to say that the whole support of His Majesty's Government will be given to the claims of the Dominions on the subject. The Prime Minister has already made this clear to the representatives of the Allies in Paris.

French To Occupy Cities Of Budapest And Constantinople

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Paris, November 21.—French troops will occupy Budapest and Constantinople today.

CANTON GIVES TERMS FOR PEACE CONFERENCE

Wants Meeting Held In Shanghai Or Nanking And Open
Only To Civilians

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, November 23.—Official telegrams from Canton, received here last night, state that the Canton Government is now willing to negotiate with the North on the following conditions: That the conference shall consist of civilians only; that the conference shall be held in Shanghai or Nanking; and that the Southern Parliament shall be represented.

This opens the way to an early beginning of the conference.

Another Case Of 'Nobody Home'



TURKEY'S CRUELTY TO PRISONERS APPALLING

Terrible Barbarities, From
Which British Captives Died
By Thousands, Revealed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 20.—Further appalling revelations of cruelty to British prisoners, this time by the Turks, are revealed in a White Paper issued today.

The report teems with details of extortion, robbery and floggings, but these are trivial compared with the fiendish treatment of the Kut garrison. Of 16,583 men captured by the Turks, 3,290 are reported dead, while 2,222, all belonging to the Kut garrison remain untraced. When the Turks entered Kut, the garrison, weakened by long privation, were marched to an unsanitary point in the desert near Shamran and lay for a week unprotected from sun and rain. Three hundred died.

On the hundred miles' march to Bagdad deaths occurred by the roadside daily, food being very short, the heat intense and clouds of dust perpetual. A great number of the men were without boots. After the exchange of prisoners in August, 1916, the remainder of the prisoners were sent five hundred miles across the Syrian Desert to Asia Minor, where they had the most terrible experiences.

The sights in the villages and halting places hardly bear telling, parties of men lying exhausted, in all stages of dysentery and starvation, half clothed and bootless. The dead lay unburied and stripped of their clothing. All across the desert starving and dying men, in tens and twenties, lay in any scrap of shade or mud hole.

In September, 1916, about a thousand began a journey across the Taurus Mountains, being forced forward by the butt ends of rifles. Many dropped dead from sheer inanition. The scene can only be likened to Dante's Inferno. Less than half those who started across the mountains survived.

House Of Hohenzollern Goes Up In Red Flames

And Its Chief Pillars Come To A Fitting End In
Race Course Fireworks Display

Shanghai's three-day Victory celebration ended last night—after a strenuous day—a grand and gorgeous success.

Two mammoth parades, fireworks and illuminations constituted the program, a set of demonstrations witnessed and applauded by crowds such as the city has seldom if ever been called upon to accommodate.

The word "thousands" is a paltry, enfeebling thing to apply to the throngs which jammed the streets yesterday. All day people swarmed and massed upon the principal thoroughfares and during the military parade it seemed as though the limit had been reached.

It hadn't. Or else the limit was stretched beyond the point of wreckage last night. Avenue Edward VII, the Bund, Rue du Consulat and last and greatest, the Nanking Road, were filled with close-packed humanity to the bulging point. It was well for the shops that they had erected barricades before their plate glass windows. It seemed as though it would be impossible to force a procession through, but it went through practically without a hitch, thanks to the Police department and to the boy, yes, and the girl, Scouts who helped hold back the press. It should be mentioned that the presence of a whole fleet of tram cars toward the East end of Nanking Road, backing and advancing about during the course of the parade, to the jeopardy of paraders and spectators, did little to lessen the congestion.

Every available shop window, every roof with a foothold, and every side street along the lines of the procession held its utmost quota of onlookers. And no one complained. Everybody was happy.

Lantern Procession Best Event

A fitting climax to the victory celebrations and rejoicings of the past half-week was the lantern procession and final burst of fireworks last night. It proved the most spontaneous demonstration as well as the most picturesque of the five big parades held since last Thursday and was probably the most comprehensive thing of its kind ever seen here or in China. The genuine spirit of carnival was

WILSON WILL PRESIDE AT ALLIES' CONFERENCE

Official Telegrams Received In
Peking Tell Plans For
Peace Meeting

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, November 22.—Official telegrams show that President Wilson will preside over the Supreme Council at Versailles, attended by British, American, French and Italian delegates, which will draw up the schedule and decide the lines on which the work of the Peace Conference will be carried out. The Supreme Council will only last a short time. Then a preparatory conference will sit, attended by delegates from all Allied countries, while the next conference will be attended by delegates representing the Allies and the defeated countries. When the peace terms are settled, the Conference will go on to deal with world questions, such as those of the Balkans and the Far East. When the Peace Conference is ended and the period of reconstruction begins, the matter of renewing treaties between the Allies and defeated Powers will be taken up.

The conference at Versailles theoretically begins on December 12 as the armistice ends on the 11th, but the armistice may be lengthened. China's three delegates to the Peace Conference will be Mr. Lu Cheng-hsiang, Dr. Alfred Sze and Mr. Hu Wei-te, with a number of councillors, secretaries, etc.

GERMANY WILL INTERN FORMER TURK TOOLS

Talaat Pasha And Enver Pasha
Get Cold Reception In
Berlin

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, November 21.—Talaat Pasha and Enver Pasha have arrived in Berlin disguised as German officers. The German Government has decided to intern them pending their expulsion when peace is signed.

ADMIRAL BEATTY GETS FIRST PART OF GERMAN NAVY

Surrender Of Enemy's Fleet
Is Begun In Firth
Of Forth

"DER TAG" COMES

Even Weather Clears Up
In Harmony With The
Occasion

ADVANCE ON LAND

King Albert Enters Brussels
At Head Of His
Army

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 21.—It is officially announced that Admiral Beatty at 9.30 this morning, met the first, and main, instalment of the German High Seas Fleet, which is surrendering for internment.

The fog which has been shrouding the Firth of Forth for six days disappeared yesterday and the weather prospects are more promising for the surrender of the German fleet today.

King Reviews Fleet

London, November 20.—At Rosyth today Their Majesties lunched the British, French and American Admirals on board Admiral Beatty's flagship and witnessed the departure of the fast destroyers which formed the vanguard of some 200 fighting ships to which the German war vessels will surrender tomorrow.

The King reviewed the entire Grand Fleet and was received everywhere with tremendous enthusiasm. Stern civility on the part of the British and suppressed surliness on the side of the Germans characterised the surrender of the U-boats yesterday. The feature of the ceremony indeed was the remarkable silence.

Admiral Sir Reginald Tyrwhitt had prohibited manifestations of any sort when the U-boats were passing into British possession and ordered that there should be absolutely no fraternisation. As the commander of a British destroyer remarked to the newspaper correspondents, "We shall treat them with the contempt they deserve but there shall be no outburst. Everything will be done strictly in accordance with naval etiquette."

U-boats Were Boarded

Accordingly at the rendezvous five miles off Felixstowe, the British soldiers boarded the U-boats, the officers asked questions regarding the status of the vessels and the men took stations aft with the German crews forward and thus proceeded to Harwich, thousands of spectators on the banks of the Stour reflecting the coldness of the official reception by a disdainful silence as the procession wended its way up the river to the mooring place at Parkstone Quay. The Germans were not allowed to land. They were immediately transferred to a destroyer as each U-boat was moored and taken to a German transport outside for repatriation.

A further nineteen German submarines surrendered at Harwich today. The twentieth broke down en route.

King Albert Enters Brussels

(French Wireless)

Lyons, November 22.—King Albert, accompanied by Queen Elizabeth, made a solemn entrance on Friday morning into Brussels. The King, who was at the head of two divisions of the Belgian army and detachments of the Allies' armies, received a triumphal welcome.

Lyons, November 22.—The French troops in Lorraine have reached the line Zitterheim-Neuwiller-Hochfelden-Stuzheim. The 27th Division has entered Chasburg by the Metz Gate. It was received with the singing of the Marseillaise by the inhabitants grouped round the statue of General Mouton, Count of Lobau.

In Alsace the French troops are everywhere the objects of enthusiastic welcomes. They have made solemn entrances to Neuf Brisach and Huningue. At Marckolsheim, in accordance with the terms of the armistice,

they took delivery of a large amount of enemy material.

FURTHER INTO GERMANY

(American Wireless To Reuter)
Washington, November 22.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—The Allied advance into Germany continues.

ONLY TRICOLOR IN METZ

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Paris, November 21.—In Metz today only one kind of flag is flying, the tricolor, and this long lost daughter of France recognises her only motherland. The huge equestrian statue of William I. is lying prone on the ground with the head severed from the body and biting the dust, and the statue of Red Prince Frederick III. has met a similar fate.

The Chamber of Deputies has unanimously passed a resolution rendering signal homage to President Wilson and the American nation and to the Allied nations and their chiefs. The text of the resolution will be engraved and affixed permanently in all town halls and school buildings throughout the French Republic.

London, November 21.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig's Thursday evening communique reports:

The British 2nd and 4th Armies this morning resumed their march towards the German frontier. Our advanced detachments on the right are advancing towards Meuse, southward of Namur. On the left we have reached the general line, Gembloux-Wavre.

A Belgian communique reports: We have reached the line Aren-donck-Moll, west of Diest, east of Louvain, 2,500 Allied prisoners were picked up in the region of Brussels.

An American communique reports: The American 3rd Army has reached the line, Vichten-Mersch-Schut-trange-Rentgen-Kattenhoffen. We have passed through the city of Luxembourg, which was beflagged. The inhabitants showered flowers on the troops, whom they welcomed as deliverers.

Paris, November 21.—A French communique reports:

We have entered Bastogne and Habay, Belgium. German soldiers, including a colonel, found in Grosbous were made prisoners. We have occupied Zitterhelm, Phalsbourg, and Nottersheim, in the Lorraine, and Near Brismach, Huningue and Merkolshum, in Alsace.

PARIS PLANS RECEPTIONS FOR CHIEFS OF ALLIES

Royal Pair Of Britain And Belgium And President Wilson To Be Received

(French Wireless)

Lyons, November 22.—The Municipality of Paris will receive, in the presence of the President of the Republic, the King and Queen of England, the King and Queen of Belgium and President Wilson. These receptions will probably be fixed for November 29, December 6 and about December 20.

ALLIED TROOPS MARCH ON KIEFF IN UKRAINE

Skoropadski Reported To Have Surrendered And New Dictator Appointed

(French Wireless)

Lyons, November 22.—A message from Basle states that, according to Austrian newspapers, the Entente troops are marching on Kieff. Hetman Skoropadski has surrendered himself and General Demikine has been nominated Dictator with the approval of the Entente.

Gallipoli Victims' Relatives To Get Star

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, November 20.—In the House of Commons, Mr. MacPherson, Under-Secretary of State for War, stated that the 1914-15 Star would be given to the local representatives or next of kin of those who fell at Gallipoli, according as the soldier died testate or intestate.

Liverpool Restores Old Rule On Futures

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, November 19.—(Delayed in transmission). The Liverpool Cotton Market will revert to its previous regulation limiting fluctuations of futures per day to 100 points.

Peking May Reconsider All Loans From Japan

Movement On Foot To Set Its House In Order Before Negotiating With Canton

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, November 19.—With the collapse of militarism quite a change is coming over the whole spirit of the Government, and feeling here is that the case of China is more hopeful now than it has been for years. The general belief is that the Government, in all its branches, metropolitan, provincial and local, both on the civil and on the military side, has realised that ordinary prudence demands that China and Chinese officialdom should act in accord with the desires of the Allied Powers in every important question, realising that it is the Allied Powers as a body, and not any one of them singly, that can help China to the position she ought to occupy in the comity of nations. Apart from this general feeling, there is the influence of the President, which is being unwaveringly exercised on the side of administrative reform, national retrenchment and domestic peace.

The first and biggest question to tackle, apart from the removal of differences between the North and the South, is the question of finance. Some years ago the Government issued an order that no loans should be contracted by any public body, metropolitan, provincial or local, without the knowledge and consent of the Government, and the foreign Legations were at the same time informed that loans contracted without such knowledge and consent would not be recognised by the Government. This order has been re-issued and the Legations have again been notified that loans contracted contrary to its provisions will not be recognised.

The ostensible purpose of this is, of course, to prevent in the future any improper borrowing, but it has very probably a retroactive significance. It is thought that the Government is preparing the way for a revision of the whole series of transactions for which Mr. Tiao Ju-lin and Mr. Nishihara's banking group have been responsible. These loans are enormous in the aggregate and there are some, at least, that will not bear scrutiny even from the point of view of the militarist conception of legality, and none of them, of course, has received parliamentary sanction. Whatever may have been the position some weeks, and especially some months, ago, the Government believes that it would now have the support of the other Allied Powers were it to demand a strict investigation of all the loan transactions with Japanese groups; and it is taking its courage in both hands in this matter. Within a short time there will probably be a complete examination of the whole series of loans, and probably very considerable modification in their conditions. As the Japanese Legation and Tokio authorities have

all along professed ignorance of these transactions, and have officially frowned on them, it is reasonable to suppose that they will now welcome the admission of light to these dark places, and be willing to see a revision of any unduly onerous terms.

But all this has a reflex action. If the Peking authorities succeed in obtaining a revision of these loans, then they will be in a very strong position to refuse to recognise loans contracted by the Canton Military Government. It is known that there are many of these, that none of them is in regular order, for none has been known to and sanctioned by the Government, and none of them has had Peking parliamentary sanction. There is even less of a cloak of legality for these loans than there is for Mr. Tiao Ju-lin's loans. In the forthcoming negotiations with the South the whole question of southern indebtedness will come up, and without a fairly clean slate itself the Government cannot do any figuring on these loans in such a way as to reduce the national liability therein to a minimum.

The Government is fully aware that the demands to be made upon it are enormous, and it has semi-officially stated that there are three southern loans that it will not in any circumstances recognise. These are first, a loan, of unnamed amount, secured on the whole mineral resources of Hainan, which is described as having been contracted with Japanese and American capitalists, but I am authoritatively informed that there is no American interest whatsoever in this loan; second, a loan, also of unnamed amount, secured on one of the cruisers under the control of the South, being rather a mortgage than a loan; third, there is a loan of Yen \$6,000,000 from the bank of Formosa. The Government has let it be known that it will not recognise these loans under any circumstances.

In all this, of course, the Government is keeping in mind the coming negotiations with the South, as well as very seriously considering its own financial position. There is no doubt about the latter. As to the former, it is difficult to say what exactly will happen, but probably both sides will eventually recognise each other's loans, and act on the principle of the boy who was urged to study history and declined to do so, saying "Let bygones be bygones."

Sir Francis Aglen Visiting In Canton

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Canton, November 23.—Sir Francis Aglen, Inspector General of the Maritime Customs, is visiting Canton.

Citizens Of Hongkong Are Thanked By King

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Hongkong, November 23.—Mr. Pollock has received the following telegram from the King's Private Secretary:

"His Majesty the King thanks the citizens of Hongkong for their loyal message and takes the opportunity of expressing his appreciation of the services they have rendered in the defense of the Empire."

QUEST SOCIETY TO MEET

The Quest Society will meet tomorrow evening at 5:30 at the Kalee Hotel, when Dr. Chatley will speak on "Spiritualism: Fact, Fancy or Fraud."

News Brevities

The Quest Society will meet at 5:30 p.m. at the Kalee Hotel tomorrow when Dr. H. Chatley will speak on "Spiritualism." Visitors are invited to join in the discussions.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru...Nov. 26
For U.S. Canada and Europe:
Per C.M. s.s. China Nov. 24
Per T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo M. Nov. 29

MAILS DUE

From U.S. and Canada:
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Fushimi M. Nov. 26
N.B. A supplementary mail for the States by the steamer China will close at 3 p.m. and registration 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. today.

Urges Britain To Bar Germans For Ever

Lord Cave Proposes Supervision Of All Foreigners In Peace As Well As War

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 20.—In the House of Lords, Lord Cave stated that all interned Germans would be repatriated. The Government intended to introduce a Bill, empowering the authorities to exclude foreigners in time of peace in the same way as in time of war and to differentiate between nationals of different countries. Personally he was of opinion that no German should be allowed to land on British shores.

DANIELS URGES FURTHER NAVAL EXPANSION IN U.S.

Secretary Says No One Can Foresee Future, Despite Disarmament

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, November 21.—Addressing the Naval Committee of the House of Representatives, Secretary of the Navy Daniels urged the continuance of the policy of naval expansion. The League of Nations and disarmament were questions for future settlement and no one could foresee the result.

The new three-year program provides for the construction of ten super-dreadnaughts, six battle-cruisers and 140 smaller ships.

CHINA PEACE DELEGATE'S DEPARTURE POSTPONED

Lu Cheng-hsiang Expected To Leave For Japan December 10

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, November 22.—The departure of Mr. Lu Cheng-hsiang, chief Chinese delegate to the Peace Conference in Europe, has been postponed owing to the transfer of the s.s. Montevideo. He will probably leave for Japan on December 10.

BREACH OF NEUTRALITY CHARGED TO HOLLAND

Allies Will Protest Against Permitting German Troops To Traverse Limburg

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, November 21.—It is understood that the Allied governments have decided to protest to Holland against the breach of neutrality in permitting German troops to traverse Limburg.

KING GEORGE APPEALS FOR UNITY IN EMPIRE

Extension Of Suffrage Enables All To Share In Reconstruction, He Says

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 21.—The following is the King's speech, delivered at the prorogation of Parliament:

"My Lords and Gentlemen: The occasion on which I address you marks the close of a period which will be forever memorable in the history of our country. The war, upon which all the energies of my peoples throughout my dominions for over four years have been concentrated, has at length been brought to a triumphant issue. The armistice with the last of the powers ranged against us promises ere long an honorable and enduring peace. I have already sought an opportunity of expressing publicly to my peoples and my Allies sentiments of heartfelt admiration and gratitude with which I regard the supreme, self-sacrificing

devotion that led to this glorious result. Amidst our rejoicings, let us not forget to render humble thanks to Almighty God for the success with which it has pleased Him to crown our arms.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons, I thank you for the unfailing patriotism with which you have made provision for the requirements of the war. My Lords and Gentlemen, the exertions which have carried us to victory in the field must in no way be abated or slackened until the ravages of war are repaired and the fabric of our national prosperity restored. Through the extension of the suffrage which this Parliament has effected, all classes of my people will have the opportunity of inspiring and guiding this beneficent undertaking. I trust that the spirit of unity which enabled us to surmount the perils of war will not be wanting in the no less arduous task of establishing on a sure foundation of ordered liberty the common welfare on my people. In bidding you farewell, I pray that the blessing of Almighty God may rest upon your labors."

Royal Family In Scotland

London, November 21.—The King

and Queen and the Prince of Wales were accorded a very hearty reception today in Edinburgh. Replying to an address of welcome, the King paid a tribute to the patriotism of Scotland. He said that every theater of war testified to the valor and unconquerable spirit of the Scottish troops, whose deeds will live forever in history.

FILIPINO INDEPENDENCE MISSION OFF FOR STATES

Deputation Of 23, Headed By Senate President, Will Call On Wilson

Senate President Manuel L. Quezon heads a mission of 23 Filipinos, who left Manila November 20 on the Transport Sherman for Washington, where they will ask President Wilson and the Congress of the United States to grant independence to the Philippine Islands.



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To save is a fascinating game for children. They take a lot of pride in having a savings account of their own with a real bank.

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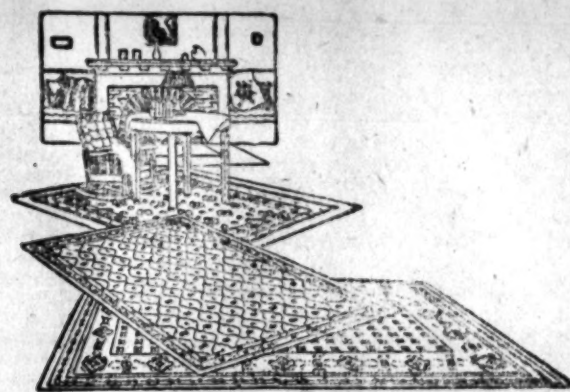
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Here is the floor covering that combines low price with real beauty and durability as compared with printed Linoleum, which it resembles. Congoleum is more durable and more attractive, yet the price is less. The large variety of designs including Tile, Matting, Floral and Conventional Patterns makes it suitable for every room.

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Then the wide range of patterns will please you. These Rugs are Washable, Waterproof, Sanitary. Call at Your Dealer.

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Chemical Plants Sundry Lines

MR. CRANE ENTERTAINED DURING STAY AT SOOCHOW

Guest Of Commissioner And Business Men; To Attend Timin And Dinner Here Wednesday

A dinner given by the foreign business community and another by the Defense Commissioner were the principal features in the program of entertainment arranged in Soochow in honor of Mr. Charles R. Crane, personal friend of President Wilson and special American representative now visiting China. Mr. Crane passed through Shanghai yesterday en route to Hangchow and is expected to return here early this week.

During Mr. Crane's brief stay in Soochow he was received enthusiastically by the foreign community and Chinese officials. He was accompanied by Mr. Wen Shih-tsin, councillor to the Military Governor of Kiangsu and had a constant attendance of police and soldiers, mounted and afoot.

On Thursday evening Mr. Crane was entertained at dinner at the new Railway Hotel by General Chu, Defense Commissioner at Soochow, a large number of prominent Chinese and foreign guests being present. On Friday evening a banquet was given in his honor by the foreign business men. Mr. J. W. Loureiro, Commissioner of Customs, acted as toastmaster and among the guests present were General Chu, Mr. Tao Yin-wang, Police Commissioner Tsao, Police Commissioner Chuy, Dr. Wen Shih-tsin, Mr. H. B. Burge and Mr. S. F. King of the British-American Tobacco Co., Mr. J. P. Dahecock of the Standard Oil Co., Mr. Q. Z. Sutcliffe of the Asiatic Petroleum Co., Mr. Balmer and Mr. Brickman.

Eight Chinese and American organisations will give a tiffin in honor of Mr. Crane at the Carlton Wednesday and on the same evening he will be the guest of the American Chamber of Commerce at the Columbia Country Club, delivering an address. The organisations tendering the luncheon are the American Returned Students' Club, American University Club, Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, Chinese Y.M.C.A., Kiangsu Educational Association, Society for Constructive Endeavor, World's Chinese Students' Federation and the Vocational Educational Association.

It is expected that Mr. Crane will deliver the principal address at the American Thanksgiving Day service at the Cathedral Thursday.

ENTERTAINED IN NANKING

China Press Correspondence
Nanking, November 20.—The American Returned Students' Club of Nanking called a special meeting at five o'clock p.m. in the Government Teachers' College, in honor of Mr. C. R. Crane, a friend of President Wilson and Ex-Minister of the United States to Russia.

After a brief introduction by Dr. P. W. Kuo, President of the Club and of the Government Teachers' College, Mr. Crane made a speech on wartime America. When asked what will be China's opportunity in the coming peace conference, he said among other things, "The war was fought for a principle, and that principle can be applied to China. China can get back all her sovereignty and other losses, the duly accredited representatives have but to demand them. But the North and South have to get together so that China may have a united front in the conference."

REPORT IS COMPILED ON ENEMY VANDALISM

Special Chapter Is Devoted To Deliberate Sacking Of Cambrai

(French Wireless)

Lyons, November 22.—A new report by M. Payelle, in the name of the Commission formed with a view to verify the acts committed by the enemy in violation of the rights of nations, has just been issued. This report states in detail the systematic devastations wrought by the enemy of industrial establishments, thefts committed in museums and scientific establishments, the numerous acts of violence committed against civilians, priests and the laity. M. Payelle devotes a special chapter to the sack of Cambrai, a sack carried out with deliberate purpose and with malice, as witnessed by Lieut.-Colonel Whitwell, the British Commandant at Cambrai and Commander of the 73rd Division, and noted in his official report.

Campaign In England Now In Full Swing

Soldiers In France, Belgium And German Territory Will Vote By Mail

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, November 21.—The election campaign is in full swing. For the first time one candidate is using an aeroplane to visit his constituents in outer London.

Soldiers outside Great Britain in

France and Belgium and in the newly occupied territory will vote by post and the soldiers in the other theaters of war will vote by proxy but only a small percentage of proxy voters are exercising their right. Officers and men hitherto have shown little inclination to vote and in some cases the ballot papers have been used for lighting fires.

Among the well known members of the House of Commons who are not seeking re-election are Mr. T. Burt, Radical M. P. for Morpeth; Mr. John Burns, Liberal M. P. for Battersea; Mr. Augustine Birrell, Liberal M. P. for North Bristol; Mr. Jesse Collins, Unionist M. P. for Birmingham; Mr. John G. Swift McNeill, M. P. for South Donegal, and Admiral of the Fleet Sir Hedworth Meux, Unionist M. P. for Portsmouth.

Magazines For Soldiers

The British postmaster desires to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of books, magazines, etc., from Mesdames J. Tippin, Albert Michael, F. S. Ramplin, Henman, Wm. McIntosh, B. A. Somekh, Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, W. A. B. Leach, R. F. C. Master, J. Veir, P. Fenwick, Oscar Berg (Linsien-kang), P. L. Marshall, R. E. Scatchard, P. M. Scott, P. Lesner, H. Browett, S. W. Wolfe, N. E. B. Eara, and "Anon."

The following letters have been received from Bombay:

Red Cross Depot,
Bombay, October 19, 1918.
No. 5038.
The Postmaster,
British Post Office,
Shanghai.

Dear Sir,
I have to advise that I have received on the 8th inst. three bags containing books and magazines, and on behalf of the Red Cross I tender their grateful thanks for the gift, which will be much appreciated.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) A. L. Davies,
Major,
Hony. Superintendent,
Red Cross Depot,
Bombay, October 24, 1918

No. 5208.

On behalf of the Red Cross I beg to tender their grateful thanks to you for three mail bags received here on the 23rd inst. containing books and magazines.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) A. L. Davies,
Major,
Hony. Superintendent,

Mr. Tang Shao-yi Advocates Early Peace Conference

Would Forget All Old Issues Between North And South And Work Out Fundamental Solution Anew

Mr. Tang Shao-yi, who returned to Shanghai from Japan a few days ago, yesterday declared himself positively for a peace conference as soon as possible between the North and South. He favors a conference without any reservations or prior conditions, save that the two sides meet as equals.

Mr. Tang believes that the great vital necessity is peace immediately. For that reason he would forget all ancient quarrels, old issues and formulas and catchwords and make the sole consideration that of a fundamental settlement whereby the nation can be delivered out of its present condition. And he thinks such a peace can be reached.

"I have not any official information from Canton and I am not officially delegated to speak for it," said Mr. Tang, "but I think I can say that the South is willing to make peace. It all depends on whether the North is in earnest. If it really desires to make peace and to meet the South as an equal, I am sure we can reach a settlement. But I have received news in the last few days that is disquieting. I am afraid that the Northern elements may be using the old tactics of offering peace to the strong and attacking the weak. I understand that while peace delegates are being despatched from Peking Northern troops are being sent to Shanai and Fukien and similar places where Peking believes the South to be weak. If that is the case, there is no hope of peace. Those were the tactics of Yuan Shih-kai. Whether or not we have peace depends on how much in earnest President Hsu and the rest of the Peking government is, and on how much they show by their tactics whether they are sincere."

Because he believes no old issues ought to stand in the way of a settlement Mr. Tang believes that Canton should waive the restoration of the old parliament and the constitution. He thinks any peace now must go deeper than those questions, that the actualities of the situation must be faced and a peace made on that basis. The solution must go deeper than the questions of the old parliament and the constitution.

"Even if the old parliament should be recalled and the constitution restored and a cabinet composed largely of Southern men appointed, it would not be enough," Mr. Tang

said. "It would leave us exactly where we were a year ago, or where we were when Yuan Shih-kai became president. It would be a peace of a few months. And it must be remembered that neither the old parliament nor the constitution was perfect. The times and conditions have changed and we must change the constitution to meet them. That is the secret of the success of the most successful constitutional government in the world, that of Great Britain."

Therefore, Mr. Tang said, any conference that meets must begin at the bottom, though whatever reforms it institutes need not be carried through at once.

Mr. Tang does not think the differences between the two sides are irreconcilable.

"I am sure that if we can get together and talk we can come to an agreement," he said. "But that means we must come together as equals. It cannot be a case of the North giving us peace as charity. That has been its attitude in the last year. Of course, it means also that the militarists must be made to abandon their present militant attitude. But that is the task for Hsu Shih-chang. It is the test of his ability to be an effective president and of the genuineness of his expressed desire for peace."

The detailed program of the reconstructed government Mr. Tang said he could not give. He said it was not necessary that it should be drafted in advance. Although he believes the present army system must be abandoned, he would not attack the tuchuns directly. As an alternative he cited, by way of a parable, his experience as tactical Tientsin in 1902 when he took over the position suddenly after the Boxer troubles.

He found himself faced with a huge and unnecessary police force, a huge payroll to be met in about two weeks and no money in the provincial treasury. And the police force, constituted as it was, was a threat of disorder. He did not disband the police force. He called its captain and ordered that the men be given their arms and drilled for eight hours every day. He gave no explanation of any kind; he merely directed that the order be carried

out. When the time for paying had come eighty percent of the force had left. The eight hours' drill was too distasteful. They sought more leisurely crimes.

"We cannot, as some say, merely disband the armies that have been accumulated," said Mr. Tang. "They cannot be thrown out to seek their food where they may. But there are

roads to be built, canals to be repaired, industries to be developed."

Though he now wants a compromise, Mr. Tang is no less an adherent of the Canton constitutionalist cause than he was before and it is that side he thinks that deserves the support of the Foreign Powers. "Let the friendly Powers look at just one question," said Mr. Tang,

"the question of loans. Canton has not contracted a single cent of loans abroad since last summer. It has had to meet its own expenses. Peking has borrowed and spent perhaps \$300,000,000—and for what? Where has it gone? And what has been given to raise it? On that ground alone the Foreign Powers ought to support us."



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in one jump

Heretofore typing speed has been blocked by machine limitations. By a simple invention—the

SELF STARTING REMINGTON TYPEWRITER

Grand Prize—Panama-Pacific Exposition

gives [an automatic speed gain of 15 to 25 per cent. To appreciate fully what this means you should see the new time saver in operation in your own office. Write or phone for a demonstration—it will not obligate you in any way. Descriptive folders mailed on request. Send to

MUSTARD & CO., (Sole Agents)

22 Museum Road,

Shanghai.

After 18 Years

HONGKONG, 31st October 1918.

I, A. D. Humphreys, Manager of Messrs. W. G. Humphreys & Company, Hongkong, do hereby declare that in the year 1900 my firm, who were the Hongkong Agents of Messrs. W. D. & H. O. Wills Ltd. received from the steamer "Wakasa Maru" arrived 7th day of December, 1900, among other cargo one case of "Capstan" Navy Cut Full Strength Tobacco marked



and numbered 2059.

and this case was landed from the steamer into the godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co. Ltd. and lay there until July 11th, 1918.

Upon opening the case and examining the contents I found the tobacco in the patent air tight tins in perfect condition and its smoking qualities in no way impaired which is remarkable for the length of time the tobacco has been stored in the godowns and for the humidity of the climate of Hongkong.

W. G. HUMPHREYS & CO.

Signed, *A. D. Humphreys*

AND

I, W. S. Brown, Secretary of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co. Ltd. do hereby state that the above case was placed on storage in my Company's godowns on the 14th day of December, 1900, and lay in the godowns until taken delivery of by Messrs. W. G. Humphreys & Company on July 11th, 1918.

Signed, *W. S. Brown*

WITNESS to the above signatures

7 A. D. Humphreys

This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

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FOR FURNISHING AND DRAPERIES
WELL KNOWN FOR BEAUTY & DURABILITY
SAMPLE PIECES & PATTERN BOOKS
WEEKS & CO. LTD.
SHANGHAI
TEL 2296

New Italian SILK & COTTON TAPESTRIES

New Italian HEAVY TAPESTRIES all specially to order

New designs from NEW YORK in Silk & Cotton TAPESTRY

HEAVY "VERONA" CHENILLE English made CURTAINS; colours—Rose, blue, red, green, terra, champagne, with selected dados; sizes 50in x 32 yd. \$40.00 pr.

Furnishing Department upstairs.

1000 yards
dark-green YORKSHIRE CURTAIN SERGE 50in wide \$3.00, \$5.00 per yard
All we have been able to procure

Heavy "VANDYKE" Linen Velvet 50" wide in rose, deep-green, dark-blue, \$10.00 per yard

New "BLENHEIM" Cotton Velvet in eight different plain colours, 50in, \$5.00 per yard

New designs in CRETONNE and OMBRA, 31" wide

ENGLISH DOWN-QUILTS and WOOL BLANKETS

BROWN all-wool and Camel-hair BLANKETS

We keep SIMMONS WHITE and BRASS BEDS also Simmons Fabric and Spiral Bed Springs

ART-WOOL Bedroom Carpet Squares, bought before the big rise in Carpets, sizes, 7'6" x 9' to 15' x 12', \$28.00, to \$80.00 each

"WINSOR" AXMINSTER by the yard, in plain solid colours, made specially to order

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WEEKS & CO., LTD. TELEPHONE: Central 296
FURNISHING AND CARPET DEPARTMENT

Under the auspices of Pathe's Phono-Cinema-China at the

Olympic Theatre

For
FOUR NIGHTS

Nov. 29 and 30, Dec. 1 and 2

For
FOUR NIGHTS**WILLIAM FOX PRESENTS**

THEDA BARA

in



"THE SERPENT"

A Startling and Tremendously Powerful New Photo-Drama.

Like the Serpent that tempted Eve in the
Garden of Eden is the Modern Role of the
SCREEN VAMPIRE

Actors Hurt in Battle Scene**Destruction of Mined Village
Injures Over Score**

A score of photoplay actors and several spectators were injured during the making of the William Fox photo-drama "The Serpent," in New Jersey. The play deals with Russian life and includes several battle scenes. In order to make the engagements between the Russians and the Germans as realistic as possible, Director R. A. Walsh employed two military experts to supervise the maneuvers. A large plot of ground was mined and the mines were to be exploded just after a detachment of retreating soldiers had passed over them. Because of a mistaken signal the man operating the electrical connections opened the switch too soon. In the premature explosion which followed actors, guns, swords and munition wagons were hurled several feet into the air. Theda Bara, star of "The Serpent," who was watching the battle scenes, fainted. Ambulances from Fort Lee and surrounding places removed thirteen actors and supernumeraries, whose injuries ranged from lacerations to broken bones.

SYNOPSIS

VANIA LAZAR (Theda Bara) is the beautiful daughter of a Russian serf. She lives with her parents in a small cottage close to the vast estates of the Grand Duke Valonoff. Valonoff, despite his title, is nothing more than a wealthy libertine. His one redeeming quality is the love he feels for his son, Prince Valonoff. The Grand Duke has practically forgotten the existence of Ivan Lazar, until one day when he blunders on the Lazar cottage after he and his followers have lost their way during a wild boar hunt.

The Grand Duke sees for the first time Vania, who is in love with Andrey Sobi, a young peasant. Valonoff is enraptured with her charms and decides that he will see her again. To further his purpose he leaves his gold cigarette case in the serf's cottage when taking his departure. The case is found by Ivan, who, fearing that he will be accused of theft, sends Vania to return it to its owner.

The Grand Duke's plans have worked as he expected. He greets Vania joyously and makes ardent love to her. Following her seduction, he maintains her in style and lavishes upon her every gewgaw that her heart desires. The sudden change in station is almost beyond the comprehension of the daughter of the poverty-stricken serf. And yet she likes her new life. It is so different from anything she has known.

Valonoff, ultimately tiring of Vania, makes no effort to conceal the fact that his infatuation has waned. Despite her pleadings, he casts Vania off, and devotes his attention to some new charmer. It is the turning point in Vania's life. That she ever would be separated from the Grand Duke has never been conceivable to her. She analyses the cause of her plight, and she resolves the cause into one word—Man!

Vania argues to herself that the most poisonous serpent is comparatively harmless unless molested; trod on, it strikes. She reasons that she has been trod on, ground beneath the heel of Man, and she, too, determines to bare her fangs. Her prey is to be all men, not one. Her beauty enables her to come within easy striking distance of her victims. And her venom is potent.

Vania arrives in Paris. The war is in progress. As she watches one of the long lines of wounded soldiers pass by she notices a face which awakens memories. She makes inquiry and discovers that the wounded officer is Prince Valonoff, son of the Grand Duke. She helps nurse him back to health, and he, too, falls victim to her charms.

Shortly after their marriage the Grand Duke, who is ignorant that the Prince is wed, sends word that he is coming to visit his beloved and only son. The Prince is called away before his father's arrival. Vania greets the Grand Duke, who does not recognise her. He makes love to her after she has lured him on. The Prince returns at the appointed hour, known to Vania, and, finding his wife clasped in the arms of his own father, commits suicide. The last drop of venom from "The Serpent's" fangs has found its mark.

CAST OF CHARACTERS

IN

"The Serpent"

Vania Lazar, the serf's daughter Theda Bara
Ivan Lazar, the serf James Marcus
Marta Lazar, her mother Lillian Hathaway
Grand Duke Valonoff Charles Craig
Prince Valonoff, his son Carl Harbaugh
Andrey Sobi, Vania's lover George Walsh
Erna Lachno, the Prince's fiancée Nan Carter
Gregoire, steward to the Duke Marcel Morhange

Written and Directed by R. A. Walsh.
Photographed by Georges Benoit.

THEDA BARA The Siren Vampire in "THE SERPENT"**Admission: Box Seats \$2.00, Reserved Stalls \$1.50, Stalls \$1.00****Booking at Moutrie's**

KAIFENG'S QUOTA \$3,000 IT GIVES OVER \$20,000

City in Honan Establishes Remarkable Record in War Work Drive

China Press Correspondence
Kaifeng, November 19.—Hilarious giving! That characterizes Kaifeng in the War Work Campaign. A little more than twenty thousand is the amount at present and subscriptions are still coming in. When they cease we will try to report the grand total. And it is already grand if you understand that we were asked for only three thousand.

Your correspondent called at the Y.M.C.A., whose force is managing this collection skilfully, and found all too busy to talk. They were all busy writing receipts and counting in money. The Peking Mining Co., of Honan, led with \$5,000. Governor Chao and another mining company gave \$1,000 each. The Honan Assembly had adjourned but a few of the members raised \$500. A notable feature was the lively interest the government schools took in the matter. Many of them gave \$100 each, the collections being made up of larger gifts by teachers, small amounts from students, and even the servants gave a few coppers just to be represented. The missions gave liberally, the Southern Baptist leading with \$115. It was the easiest money ever raised in Kaifeng.

On the evening of November 15, the following concert was given:

Spirit of Spring Messrs. and
Mme. Potat
Light of Heaven's Own Day Mrs. Smith
J'y Renee Mrs. Simmons
Gipsy John Mr. McNeill Potat
Selected Dr. Guinness
The Nightingale Has a Lyre
of Gold Mrs. Gordon Potat
Go Pretty Rose Dr. and Hargrave
I Love You So Mrs. McNeill Potat
Selections from Dore Mabel Mr. McNeill Potat
Selected Mrs. Stanley
Flower Duet from Madame Potat
Butterfly Mrs. Potat
The concert was a success. Members of the local Red Cross Society agreed to pay \$50 a month.

PEKING SAYS GOLD NOTES CONCERN CHINA ALONE

Will Go On With Scheme Despite Vigorous Protest Of Allies

(Reuter's Pacific Service)
Peking, November 22.—The British, French, Russian and Japanese Legations have received a further communication from the Chinese Government that the gold notes scheme is a matter for China's own decision. It is semi-officially stated that the Government intends to go on with the scheme.

Red Cross Series To Be Issued Here

Prize Offered By Committee For Best Designs For Booklet

The American Junior Red Cross Committee in Shanghai is planning to issue a "Red Cross Series" of books, pamphlets and calendars to be used as a means of increasing the interest of the young people of China in the real purpose and work of the Red Cross and to suggest to them what they can do to help their own neighbors and fellow countrymen.

The first of this "Red Cross Series" in Chinese will be "The Story of the Red Cross."

The Committee wishes a cover design for this pamphlet and offers a \$10 prize to the person who submits the design selected.

The principal idea in this cover design should be American children, who were the first to organize the Junior Red Cross, offering their services to Chinese children in order that they may work for China as the American Juniors have worked for Uncle Sam.

The drawing should be in colors on paper 16 inches wide by 24 inches high and should include the Red Cross emblem.

All competitors should have their drawings in the hands of Dr. S. M. Woo, No. 5 Quinsan Gardens, by the evening of December 20.

The second piece of literature the Committee wishes to issue will be a Red Cross calendar in colors. The picture or pictures should tell the story of the Red Cross' many lines of service both in peace and war.

All competitors should have their pictures in the hands of Dr. Woo by the evening of January 1, 1919. A prize of \$10 will be awarded the artist whose drawing is used.

These pictures should be in Chinese setting since they are to be used with Chinese literature. Red Cross pictures that have been used elsewhere may suggest ideas which can be worked out in Chinese setting.

JAPANESE MONEY TO PAY PEKING'S BILLS FOR YEAR

Proceeds Of Two Loans Will Enable Government To Run Till 1919

(Reuter's Pacific Service)
Peking, November 22.—The Japanese are paying over the sum of Yen 40,000,000, constituting Manchurian and Shantung railway loans, which with Yen 7,000,000, the balance of the Telephone Loan, will enable the Chinese Government to carry on until the end of the year.

VLADIVOSTOK COUNCIL REPUDIATES KOLTCHAK

Will Refuse To Recognise Any Authority But Ufa Directoire

(Reuter's Pacific Service)
Vladivostok, November 22.—The Municipal Council has passed a resolution repudiating the institution of the Supreme Governor and refusing to recognise any other authority than the Directoire elected by the Ufa Congress. The Mayor, M. Agareff, interviewed this evening regarding events in Omsk, stated that all communication with the interior was interrupted.

It was known that Attaman Semenov had occupied Chita and it was believed that he had raised the standard of rebellion against Admiral Koltchak. He stated further that the political events in Omsk had created deep unrest in Vladivostok. Asked whether the resolution passed by the Municipal Council would bring about conflict with General Horvath, the Mayor stated that the Vladivostok Municipality had all along been in conflict with him and added, not without a touch of irony, "Our relations will remain unchanged."

General Janin has deferred his departure for Omsk and will remain in Vladivostok pending developments.

Harbin, November 22.—It appears that the report about Attaman Semenov's vigorous demand for the release of the three Cossack officers who were arrested in Omsk was somewhat exaggerated, for it is now reported that the officers in question, at their trial, proved that they were not guilty of any action that was not in the interests of their country, and they were immediately released. Communication between Omsk and Chita, however, is still interrupted.

YANG SHIH-CHI FUNERAL PROCESSION HELD TODAY

Will Be Nearly As Impressive As Sheng Kung-pao Procession

The funeral procession of the late Mr. Yang Shih-chi, director of the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., will take place this afternoon at 1 o'clock. This will be one of the most impressive funerals ever held in Shanghai and will be similar to the one held about a year ago in honor of the late Sheng Kung-pao. The procession today will leave the residence on Bubbling Well Road, pass the Race Course into Thibet Road, from Thibet into Foochow Road and from Foochow Road to the Bund. The remains will be taken to the steamer Kiangshin at the China Merchants' jetty.

WOMAN'S CLUB MEETING

An important meeting of the executive board of the American Woman's Club, to be followed by a general meeting of all club members will be held at the Carlton Cafe tomorrow morning at ten o'clock.



HERE IS THE
THREE-LED RIFLES
TRADE MARK FOUND
ON ALL GENUINE
B.S.A.
BICYCLES

"Perfect in Every Part."

Manufactured by
The Birmingham Small Arms Co. Ltd.,
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B.S.A. Motor Bicycles

FOR SOLO AND SIDE CAR.

Agents for Shanghai:—

Dong Chong Bicycle Co.,

P. 244 Nanking Road.

Stories Of Heroism In Fight Against U-Boats Are Told

Veil Of Secrecy Is Lifted On How Submarine Menace Was Overcome By Deceits

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, November 20.—The Admiralty publish the most thrilling accounts of some of the most notable actions between British decoy ships and enemy submarines. It is noteworthy that Commander Gordon Campbell, V.C., D.S.O., is one of these "mystery" recipients of the Victoria Cross. His name has previously been published from time to time as gaining the most rapid promotion and an unusual number of awards for heroism.

Commander Campbell, on March, 1916, commanding H.M.S. Franchborough, disguised as a collier, after cruising throughout the winter, as a decoy got his first submarine and during the following month secured a second. Then, in February, 1917, Commander Campbell, commanding Q 5, was torpedoed. Action stations was sounded, and a "panic party" abandoned ship. The engineer officers, although the engine room was fast flooding, very gallantly remained at their posts.

The submarine was then seen two hundred yards off, watching through its periscope. The submarine, partly submerged, steamed past the starboard side and returned to the port side of the Q 5, which withheld its fire till the enemy was within point blank range, when the hidden guns' crews leapt to their feet and opened the most deadly fire, the first shell beheading the captain of the submarine.

Test Of Naval Discipline

The Admiralty regard this action as the supreme test of naval discipline. The Chief Engineer and the engineer watch, remained at their posts until the rising water drove them up. After that they remained concealed upon the cylinders while the guns crews lay concealed and motionless for half an hour while the ship was sinking.

The S.S. Dunraven, in the role of an armed merchantman, commanded by Commander Campbell, in August, 1917, sighted a submarine on the horizon. The Dunraven pursued a zigzag course, whereupon the submarine closed up to within five

HOW LONG HAVE YOU HAD RHEUMATISM?

Perhaps you are doctoring symptoms instead of the disease. Three instances of a more successful method.

There are almost as many ways of doctoring rheumatism as there are doctors.

Most of these treatments are directed at the symptoms and are considered successful if they relieve the pain and stiffness. But the blood remains unpurified and so the rheumatism is sure to return, especially during cold or damp weather. There is, however, one method that has proved eminently successful in rheumatism, and this has been verified by, among many others, Mr. Albert White, who lives at 14, Chester Road, Winchester, England. To a press representative recently he described his search for something more than relief.

"Many of my fellow sufferers," said he, "are subject to pains in the back and muscles from lumbago and rheumatism, and I often had to leave work suffering awful pain. My trouble was rheumatism, and I did not know what to do to get relief."

Mrs. White, who was present at the interview, took up the conversation here—

"I was once a cripple through rheumatism. For some years I had severe attacks, and could scarcely use my feet. Medicine did not seem to do me any good. The pain in my limbs was as bad as though my sinews were drawn. When I had almost given up hope, someone advised me to try a course of Dr. Williams' pink pills. I did so, and the result was wonderful. My appetite picked up and my spirits brightened. Steadily I improved, and the rheumatism got easier and easier. Before I had taken three bottles of Dr. Williams' pink pills the rheumatism had quite gone, and my health generally was splendid. I have never had any return of the rheumatism or pains."

"Now to finish my story," said Mr. White, "I delayed taking Dr. Williams' pink pills until I was scarcely able to stand upright. But when I did take them, I found prompt relief. I had only taken two bottles of the pills, when I ate better and enjoyed my food. Every dose of Dr. Williams' pink pills made the stiffness easier and the pains less severe. In a short time the whole trouble left me. I was free from rheumatism, and have felt fit ever since."

Mrs. White added:—"My cousin is in the Coldstream Guards, and has been wounded in the war. I remember the time when he could only walk by the aid of sticks. His trouble then was due to severe rheumatic stiffness. But after a short treatment with Dr. Williams' pink pills he got thoroughly well."

Dr. Williams' pink pills are invaluable in diseases of the blood and nerves. They have cured anæmia, after effects of influenza, general debility and sick headaches, dizziness, nervous prostration, and have accomplished wonderful results even in chronic cases. But you must ask for Dr. Williams' when buying at shops and see that name is on the package. They are also obtainable, one bottle for \$1.50, six for \$8.00, post free, from the China offices of the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 36 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

CARE FOR THE SKIN

THE
**PUREST
SAFEST
AND
BEST
TOILET SOAPS**
ARE MANUFACTURED BY

VINOLIA CO., LTD.

THE POPULAR BRANDS:
**BORACIC & COLD CREAM;
PREMIER; BABY; OTTO;**
are obtainable from the leading Chemists and Stores.

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3, Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

SCIENTIFIC EYE TESTING

Refraction and Manufacturing
TORIC LENSES
Accurate lens grinding. Sun
Glasses and Goggles.

THE NATIONAL OPTICAL CO.
68 Nanking Rd.—Tel. Cent. 1243
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ANNOUNCEMENT



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“SHANGHAI'S BIG STORE”

Reporter-spy Describes Berlin's Famine Situation

By Alfred G. Andersen

(An American reporter who succeeded in reaching Berlin as a spy).

On my very first day in Berlin I discovered that to prevent starvation a man must have the income of a bank president.

Hunger, more or less acute, was writ in every face. Before the war the Germans were a nation of supercilious avoiders. Now sight of a fat man makes the Berliners stop and wonder where he got the "makins."

At cafes and hotel lobbies as well as in front of groceries and meat shops everybody was complaining that prices were "unsensibel." But that denunciation was too general to satisfy me. My object was to find out the exact price of each commodity.

Feeding Their Stomachs
For one entire day I canvassed the big stores of Berlin, always pretending to be a bona fide customer. Sometimes the saleswomen became impatient at my persistent questioning and systematic failure to buy anything.

Twice I stood in line for more than two hours at a time to find out that potatoes cost a nickel a pound and that I couldn't have any because I didn't have a potato card with me.

As a means of fooling their stomachs the Berliners are constantly smoking cigarettes. But in this, too, they are somewhat handicapped. No, by any lack of cigarettes, for they are plentiful, but owing to the scarcity of matches.

Once I lighted a cigarette in front of my hotel. Promptly I was surrounded by a crowd of men, all clamoring for a light.

At Martin's Market, on Bayersche Platz, one of the largest establishments of its kind in Berlin, I was asked 140 marks for a goose. This is \$25 American money. They wanted 13 marks (\$2) a pound for chicken.

A large grocery store on Leipzigerstrasse quoted me a price of 70 marks a pound for unadulterated tea and 45 marks a pound for chocolate. Moreover, they stated that nowhere else in the city could unadulterated articles of this kind be obtained at any price. Diligent inquiry on my part seemed to indicate that they were telling the truth.

One sausage very popular in Berlin is made of goat and rabbit meat. It was offered me in several meat markets at 10 marks (\$2.50) per pound.

During my visit the following weekly rations were allowed each person in Berlin when they could get them:

Bread, two pounds; butter, one-seventh of a pound; "red" meat, one-third pound; potatoes, seven pounds; sugar, two-thirds of a pound; eggs, three. (Not three pounds, just three eggs).

Until May 1 a saleswoman at Martin's Market told me the egg allowance was only one every two weeks. Sugar and butter might be obtained, but at only one of the many stores where I called could either of these articles be had at all. This was at Martin's.

All Food Expensive
Other food products, such as fish, poultry, tea and coffee substitutes, vegetables, fruits and sour war marmalade, are purchased in the open market, where one could find them without food cards. But unrationed food was very expensive.

At Martin's Market the following prices were quoted:

Butter, only cents a pound; marmalade, twenty cents a pound; potatoes, five cents a pound; granulated sugar, six cents a pound; eggs, eight cents each, and pickled herrings (a very popular dish in Berlin) sixty cents a pound.

War bread was five cents a pound at all times.

In actual practice, butter could be obtained only from the hotel food purveyors. For instance, I had lunch on at the home of a prominent Swiss physician. At the table he jubilantly announced that he had succeeded in corraling several pounds of butter at sixteen marks (\$4) a pound.

His bread card bore the following printed warning:

"Only the dealer is permitted to cut the card. Violations of this rule are punishable by imprisonment for one month or a fine of 10,000 marks. Subsequent violations are punishable by imprisonment for five years or a fine of 100,000 marks. The loss of citizenship rights may be substituted for imprisonment, attempts to violate the rule are also punishable."

Situation Improves
Precaution is aimed to prevent individuals from sacrificing any portion of their bread rations or giving part of their cards to friends or relatives.

Although quite serious, I was told that the food situation in Berlin was really better this year than last. I ventured into the Kaiser Hotel and I talked with the chef. He said:

"Last year we had to make all sorts of dishes out of carrots and turnips. The whole nation lived almost exclusively on carrots, potatoes and turnips. Berlin was desperate. Food riots occurred every day. But that didn't help the situation any. There was nothing else to give them. Many rioters demanded peace. The police and military answered the cry with their swords."

This summer fish, game, poultry, fruits and vegetables were to be had at a very high price. In the absence of beef, mutton and pork the wealthy had goat and rabbit meat.

As the result of the meat shortage, Berliners are raising rabbits in large numbers. Everywhere backyards and empty lots have been converted into breeding grounds for rabbits. Every family had its brood of rabbits. Here and there I saw a goat among the rabbits. Along the railroad track in the country I saw large herds of goats.

I managed to get some fair meals at restaurants, though at exorbitant prices. Yet after each meal I was never quite satisfied. The absence of fats was responsible for this feeling. No gravy was served anywhere. A serious shortage of "red" meats, fats and milk was evident everywhere. The food supply had been somewhat augmented by the Brest-Litovsk and Bucharest treaties, though not to the extent the people had expected.

During my visit, the German Government loaned the Austrian army 5,000 tons of rye. This was a sop to stay the cry for separate peace.

Considerable quantities of beef, I was told, were being diverted into Germany from Rumania.

"But," diners at the restaurants told me, "it doesn't do us civilians any good. The army takes it all."

Practically every Berliner I saw complained that the application of the food rationing system was inequitable.

"In Bavaria and elsewhere in the south the rations are much larger than in Berlin," I was told repeatedly.

"The Bohemians sneak across the border at night and buy all they can get at exorbitant prices," they complained.

Berliners were much incensed over the food embargo enforced by Bavaria, which, being a farming province, is looking out for itself.

A real hero was a Prussian who managed to return from Bavaria to Berlin with a ham and a dozen eggs. He could have earned big money by selling his friends how he eluded the Bavarian Government.

It was reported in Berlin that the only other shipment of food from Bavaria was a modest parcel consigned to Count von Hertling from his own estate near Munich. Even this privilege, it was understood, called for a special ruling by the Bavarian food controller.

Tuesday and Friday were officially designated as meatless days in Berlin. I sometimes had dinner at a restaurant in the back yard of military headquarters for the district somewhere in Germany's vaunted efficiency.

A Dresden merchant stopping at the Kaiser Hotel told me farmers of Saxony were selling large supplies of grain, eggs, butter and vegetables to their starving Bohemian neighbor of Brandenburg. It was conducted by the widow of an architect who had been killed in the war.

It was largely patronized by officers. On a meatless evening I asked the waiter to pick out the best dish for me. The bill contained nothing but fish, vegetables and fruit.

"Try this," he suggested with a wink, pointing to fried carp. Twenty minutes later he returned with a Hamburger steak. Not very large, to be sure, but it was meat and cost me eight marks plus a tip of two marks.

FLABBERGASTED

Why The Japanese Had No Opinions On The End Of The War

By S. Akimoto

(Japan Advertiser)

The end of the war, if not complete peace, has come—six months sooner than the Japanese had expected. When an unexpected blessing comes or when an expected blessing comes sooner than was expected, the first thing we know is that we don't know what to do with it. The Japanese people, official and non-official, were in this mental state yesterday. The authorities needed not to have proclaimed the ban on the expression of individual opinion about the peace terms which Japan or any other Power may or should demand. Nobody had any opinion. We are now only rubbing our bewildered eyes to realize the floodlight of glorious peace which has so suddenly illumined the world so long bathed in the bloody darkness of war.

What should we Japanese people demand in this first year of the era of righteous peace? We don't want territory as the Germans once did. Neither Kiaochow, South Sea Islands nor a slice of Siberia do we want. Nor do we ask for indemnity. Certainly we do not demand the satisfaction (etc.) the Japanese outcast class of the beaten Germans. One thing and one thing only we should demand. That is Righteousness. The present reign of the Emperor Yoshihito is called Era of Great Righteousness, and that is what we want, not only in the rule of our own country but in the rules of all the nations. Before the war there were several nations and races which were not treated by others, that is, strong and dominant nations on the principles of equity. There were some colored races which were treated with humiliating indignity, some nations who were not given the treatment accorded to other nations. The Japanese themselves had suffered somewhat in common with colored races of lesser strength. This injustice should be righted. Where there is oppression of the weak, there will be no cessation of the cause of war. This is the eternal law. In the paradise of peace righteous rule should ever prevail.

To speak in the concrete, Japan should return to China Kiaochow which she had wrested from the German grasp and which she had promised she would "eventually" return to China. But Japan in her narrow territory has a population of more than half the population of the United States. She must be given territory or be allowed freely to emigrate to the countries where there is much spare ground. If Japan were neither to emigrate to other countries nor to acquire territory anywhere while some other nations are groaning under the burden of too much territory, can this state of affairs be called justice or righteousness?

I repeatedly declare what Japan must demand as the first and last condition of peace justice and righteousness not only for herself but for other Asian nations and races. I do believe with all devout Christians that if you ask for righteousness, everything else we need will be given us unasked.

But there is one thing which stands in the way of this righteous demand of Japan being fulfilled. That is the prevalence of suspicion and misunderstanding and apprehension which the world has about Japan's ambitions and aspirations. Some foreign people seem to suspect that Japan is an ambitious nation which, if not humbled and weakened, will become the second Germany to dominate the Orient and menace the peace of the world. This suspicion exists in the minds even of some people of our Allies. It must be dispelled! Unless Japan has the confidence and trust of the world, there is little chance of even her most righteous demands being fulfilled.

But is there any justification for such suspicion and distrust? I believe there is not, but I am not enough of the diplomatic liar to declare there is no ground whatever for such a suspicion. I can quite understand why some foreigners do entertain such suspicion. There is something in Japan which, if not justifies, at least makes possible, the undesired suspicion which Japan is apt to incur on the part of uninformed foreigners. That is the prevalence of bureaucracy—clan-rulers who are controlling the machine of government by means which are not constitutional. There are some big Genro above and down below, there are numerous small bukuro—tiny Genro who in their small petty brains are secretly plotting to be the future Genro of Japan. These men are obsessed with the old, old superstition that the country must be ruled so that the few great and wise men may live in palaces and dine on eels and tortoise flesh and be attired in silk brocade, while the many remain ignorant, live in huts on the border-line of starvation and nakedness. The Genro and bukuro must be squashed down to the ground—figuratively of course. It is far from me to advocate revolutionary measures. On the contrary, I advocate a peaceful and honorable policy. Let the people enshrine the great Genro and worship them much as they do before the family shrines of their ancestors, and give them the utmost honor, only with this proviso that they should not be allowed to meddle with problems of actual politics. These old men have done great things in their days, and it would be ingratitude to throw them away before they are dead. Only let them live in harmless inaction and well-earned peaceful idleness. As for those smaller would-be future Genro of whom every department of the Government is full, let them break themselves of the illusion that they are all-wise and the people are all-foolish, that they know everything and the people nothing.

This is well said and good, but what do you propose to do in order to attain these two desiderata? It is simplicity itself. Only two things are necessary. The first is to extend the franchise to such an extent that every educated man and every honest man who can support himself and his family has the vote to return to the Diet a man whom he regards as his worthy representative. The second is the revocation of the rigid exclusion bar of the official service law according to which all men, however talented or capable, are debarred from holding responsible official posts except those who are specially trained and hardened and inspired. Let these two measures be passed, and it will follow "as the night the day" that the Genro, big and small, will disappear from the stage.

Then for the first time will be possible really just and righteous rule in our own home administration. When this is done, it is easy to force Japan's just and righteous demands upon the rest of the world.

Japan must do two things. She must have certain conditions fulfilled at the coming peace conference. Then she must put her own house in order. The rub is that we have got to do the two things at the same time. But I rejoice with the rest of my countrymen that we have a Cabinet today which has a greater prospect of doing these difficult tasks before us than any Cabinet we have ever known.

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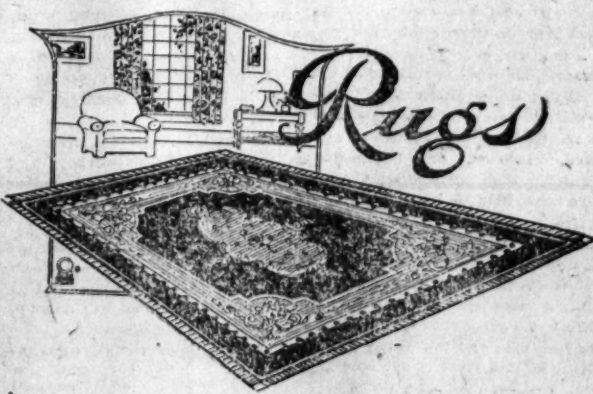
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Today's Church Services

Holy Trinity Cathedral.—Twenty-sixth Sunday after Trinity. 8 a.m. Holy Communion and at Bubbling Well Chapel. 9:30 a.m. Children's Service. 10:30 a.m. Matins; Smart in P. Chant 29. Anthem "Zion hears her watchmen's voices" (J. S. Bach). Hymns 292, 258. Preacher: The Dean. 6 p.m. Evensong; Chants 23, 344. Hymns 263, 165, 223.

St. Andrew's Church, Broadway.—Twenty-sixth Sunday after Trinity. 10:30 a.m. Matins; Preacher: The Rev. C. J. F. Symons, M.A. 8 p.m. Evensong; Preacher: The Rev. C. J. F. Symons, M.A.

Union Church.—Sunday, November 24. 11 a.m. Preacher: Rev. C. E. Darwent, M.A.; Subject: "Victories." Chant 62; Anthem "What are these?" (Stainer); Hymns 3, 331, 117, 8 p.m. Preacher: Rev. C. E. Darwent, M.A.; Subject: "The greatest sign of greatness." Chant 24; An-

them "Let Thy merciful ear" (Westbrook); Hymns 1, 370, 693.

Shanghai Free Christian Church.—(Corner of Range and Chapoo Roads). The services in the above will be conducted as follows: Morning, at 11, by Rev. W. Hopkyn Rees, M.A. Evening, at 8, by Mr. Arthur Rugh, B.A.

Christian Science Society of Shanghai.—Masonic Hall, The Bund. Sunday Service 11 a.m.; Subject: "Soul and Body." Sunday School 10 a.m. Wednesday 6 p.m. Reading Room open daily except Sunday 19:30 to 12:30 at No. 21 Nanking Road.

St. John's Pro-Cathedral, Jessfield.—Evening Prayer in English at six o'clock Preacher: The Rev. F. L. Hawks Pott, D.D.

St. Joseph's Church.—Sunday, November 24. Masses at 6, 7, 8 and 10 a.m. At 10 a.m., Thanksgiving service; High Mass; Sermon in English. At 4 p.m. Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. Masses on week-days 6 and 7 a.m.

Exposes Germany To All Neutrals

Swiss Historian Shows That War Of Starvation Was Initiated By That Country

By Julian Grande

If there be one subject which the German Government has ridden to death in its propaganda, both in Germany and among neutrals, it is the subject of England's starvation war upon the seventy millions civilian population of Germany—"the war on women and children," "starving to death innocent persons," and so on ad infinitum. Every time Germany sank a liner carrying civilians, or a hospital ship carrying helpless wounded and their nurses, or a vessel laden with foodstuffs for some neutral country, her inevitable resort to a charge of barbarity was a reference to England's "starvation war waged on German women and children."

By dint of everlasting repetition she succeeded in making the Germans and even some neutrals—at any rate hopeless landlubbers such as the German-Swiss—believe that what she said was true and that she really was being treated by England in defiance of all rules of international and maritime law.

Not all the Swiss, however, have been convinced by these reiterations. For instance, the best known Swiss historian of the day, Herr Zurlinden of Zurich—a German-Swiss—has observed—has just replied to Germany's pretensions and assumptions as perhaps only a neutral could at present reply to them. Herr Zurlinden, I may say, is no favorite of the Germans. The first two volumes of his "History of the World War" are not allowed even to pass through German territory by post to reach Holland, Sweden or Denmark. Nevertheless their main characteristics are impartiality and an endeavor to arrive at the truth.

This work is being published in parts, and one of the parts of which the third volume will consist will contain a chapter on "starvation warfare." To show the impartiality of the reasoning and the clarity and simplicity of the style of this (as I believe) greatest contemporary history of the present war, I give part of the chapter dealing with "Starvation Warfare." Herr Zurlinden says:

"Starvation warfare is what the Germans call England's blockade of the German coast, the purpose of which is to prevent the German Government and the German army from getting supplies, and thus make it as difficult as possible for the Central Empire to carry on the war. This blockade is a military measure which has been customary since time immemorial, and has been in force in every war in which a naval power was involved. It has been regulated by various international conventions, particularly by that of Paris in 1856, and is universally looked on as a recognized military expedient, quite in conformity with national law. Experts in international law, indeed, prefer it to other methods of warfare, because the blockade is best calculated to bring a war to an end with the least possible expenditure of human life and least destruction of civilization."

"When in this world war England made use of this traditional method of warfare, sanctioned as it is by international law, the German Government was not the least taken by surprise. On the contrary, it was declared in the Reichstag itself that the British blockade was expected immediately and preparations had been made for it."

"Not only was the German Government nowise inclined to doubt the

blockade being in conformity with international law, but it had actually always insisted on interpreting the prescriptions of international law much more liberally than was considered permissible in other quarters. Representatives of the German Government, German Chancellors, German jurists and German professors of international law declared it right and proper to cut off the food supplies not only of the enemy's Government and army, but also of the civilian population—that is, to 'starve it out.'"

"And, as a matter of fact, it was on these principles that Germany made war upon the defenseless civilian population in countries at war with her. It was because of the starving out of the people of Paris that in 1871 Prussia was able to conquer France and establish the German Empire. No considerations of humanity then intervened. Bismarck said: 'It is not our business to save the Parisians from starvation; they must save themselves by capitulating in time.'"

"Germany then was and still is fully in agreement with this precept. Moreover, those who have most claim to speak on her behalf have repeatedly asserted that what was done to the city of Paris might also be done to whole countries. For instance, Bismarck, speaking before the Kiel Chamber of Commerce, in 1885, declared that it was justifiable to commandeer neutral vessels in order to prevent the enemy getting food, alleging that this would shorten the war because it would increase the enemy's difficulties."

"In 1892 Caprivi, Chancellor of the German Empire, said in the Reichstag:

"Whenever a country depends for its food supply on overseas trade, it is absolutely justifiable to prevent its getting its supplies, as was done in 1871 to the City of Paris."

"Thus in Germany the Government itself, not to speak of technical military and political writers, admitted the principle that the blockade is a legitimate method of warfare, and one which it is allowable to use even against the civilian population in your enemy's country."

"England did not adopt this view. In 1871 she protested against the starving out of Paris, and from the outset of the present war she has rejected the principle of waging war against the defenseless, non-combatant civilian population. Hence, when England declared her intention of blockading Germany, she did so strictly within the limits of traditional measures recognized by international law. She did not allow supplies to pass for the German Government and army, but she did allow them for the non-combatant German people. German and neutral maritime trade, in so far as no contraband of war was carried, was not interfered with."

"Every blockade, however, must of necessity to some extent restrict and inconvenience neutral shipping, and occasionally blunders and mistakes may also occur. It is not by these, however, that the whole question must be judged, but by the rules and regulations laid down by the Government, and by the way they are in general applied. The very least that would then have to be admitted would be that England has inflicted no intentionally illegal loss or damage on neutral shipping. In particular she has sunk no trading

(Continued on Page 11)

Economic Problem After War Studied

The American Government, through the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce, made public yesterday a monograph entitled "Economic Reconstruction, with Analysis of Main Tendencies in the Principal Belligerent Countries of Europe." The pamphlet gives statistics of production, consumption, and trade in important foodstuffs and industrial raw materials, prefaced by an introduction by Burwell S. Cutler, Chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Authorities in all the belligerent countries are agreed that, next to the conclusion of peace, the most important question involves the problems of production, trade, and commerce after the war. Great Britain, France, Germany, and Japan, as well as Austria-Hungary, have appointed economic commissions to make recommendations for after the war trade conditions, and the commissions in all these countries have made preliminary reports. But this pamphlet is the first official utterance made on the subject by the United States Government.

In his introduction Mr. Cutler says the people and statesmen of every civilized land are giving the deepest thought to the problem of economic reconstruction. He calls attention to the fact the chief European nations are making preparations "to resume their peaceful economic life, with improved facilities for foreign trade, with a national supervision of the use of natural resources for the benefit of their own citizens and with assistance from the State."

Many Foreign Plans Unsuitable

Mr. Cutler says that many of the plans advocated or adopted by foreign countries are unsuitable or even unnecessary for America, and he feels impelled to point out that those plans may involve prejudice to the interests of the United States in foreign fields, if they should be administered in a narrow spirit, or if the United States should fail to make plain its own interest in them. He takes it for granted that, when the war is over, all the belligerents, for awhile at least, undoubtedly will work toward a sufficiency and toward the elimination of enemy interests in the exploitation of their resources.

As far as the Entente countries are concerned Mr. Cutler insists that it will be necessary for every one of them to frame and administer a program with regard to the extent to which the interests of all the other Allied countries are involved. It is not anticipated, so Mr. Cutler says, that a purely selfish spirit will be manifested by any of our Allies, but it is natural and inevitable that they should plan, as soon as possible, to recover their industrial, commercial, and financial equilibrium.

It is imperative, therefore, for the United States to be ready, at the proper time, to enter upon an understanding which "will show our appreciation of the community of interest in the larger aspect of trade and economic intercourse after the war, and which will be in harmony with the motives underlying our participation in the war."

In concluding his letter of introduction, which is addressed to Secretary of Commerce Redfield, Mr. Cutler says:

"The important thing now is not so much to lay down complete and binding policies regarding the future, but to assemble facts and take basic steps to improve our educational, research, and promotional organizations, and contribute to clear thinking as to the questions involved."

"Sooner or later we must have a definite program in which the work done and the plans for the future are based on known conditions. Personally, I feel that the time is now ripe for some centralized, concerted work to that end. And I cannot emphasize too strongly the importance of placing the direction of this work in a Government office, whose functions are decidedly constructive. A constant sense of economic responsibility is required in the minds of those officials who shall seek to lead the nations successfully out of this world struggle."

At the very outset the report states that in virtually all the belligerent nations there seems to be a unanimous opinion that the war will bring about a great extension in Government control of, or participation in, trade and industry. This is true, the report continues, "even in circles where such extension of Government powers is regarded as harmful."

"In those very countries, however, we find the implied admission of the inevitability of this Government control or participation, not only for the period of reconstruction, when it may be necessary for the perfection of industry and commerce from a too sudden transition to a normal existence, but also as a part of the normal economic life of each country."

The old objections to a Government monopoly, the report tells us, have lost some of their strength, partly on account of recent tendencies toward combinations under private control, and also because of the anticipated need of industry and trade during the period of readjustment after the war, but at the same time they point out the urgent need of abolishing those organizations at the earliest possible moment, so as to restore the free play of economic forces and the initiative responsible for Germany's economic progress in the past.

"According to a recent statement by Max Haller, the Vice-Director of

the anticipated increase in the political strength of the labor element as a result of the war. It is interesting to note that this movement is meeting with some approval on the part of the German agrarians, who are not unwilling to see the influence of the industrial and commercial interest weakened by Government control. The extension of Government functions in the economic field is intimately connected with two other ideas which owe their present prominence, if not their origin, to the war."

These two ideas, according to the report, are economic self-sufficiency as a political necessity and national control of important raw materials and other essential products. Both these ideas, we are told, are receiving particular attention in Great Britain and Germany; in the former because of the great extent of the natural wealth in the British Empire, and in the latter on account of the comparative lack of such raw materials and products in Germany or even in Central Europe.

The war, so the report states, seems to have brought out the fact that the control of an essential product by a country may be converted into a valuable political asset, and that political contingencies may make it necessary to keep such a product out of the influence of free economic laws.

Economical Alliances Discussed

Next the report takes up the question of economic alliances, and says:

"The emphasis laid on the economic phases of the war has led to the proposal that the present political alliances should be supplemented by agreements calculated to mobilize the economic strength of the opposing sides for the benefit of the Allied countries and against their war enemies. This proposal found expression in the Economic Conference of the Allied Governments, which met in Paris on June 14-17, 1916, and in the strong agitation for an economic alliance of the Central Powers, particularly between Germany and Austria-Hungary."

"An economic union between Germany and Austria-Hungary is regarded as almost a foregone conclusion by economists and publicists in both countries. In these countries, however, considerable opposition to such an economic union has been evinced on the part of certain commercial interests, particularly those connected with the Baltic ports and Hamburg, as well as by Agrarians in Bavaria. Opposition to the union has also been announced by certain interests in Austria-Hungary."

Besides the tendency toward a wider participation by Governments in economic activities, the report points out that some very ambitious plans for after-the-war trade and industry have been made by private organizations, concurrent with changes in the Government administrative machinery, to promote such plans. This tendency, the report says, "will be found in the movement toward concentration in industry and finance in Germany and in Great Britain, in the establishment of new departments of commerce in the two countries, the Ministry of Reconstruction in Great Britain and of a similar department in Germany."

Plans for the reorganization "of the consular service and technical education in Great Britain, the extension of waterways in France, Germany, and Austria-Hungary, reorganization of credit institutions in Great Britain and France, and restoration of merchant marine are features of the same tendency."

Under the heading, "Extension of Government Participation in Trade and Industry," the report states:

"The subject of government participation in economic life has been discussed in the public press in Germany probably more than in that of any of the other belligerent countries. This may be ascribed to the greater degree of Government control during the war, the higher development of paternalism, the economic pressure resulting from the blockade, and the fact that economic questions generally get more attention from the press in Germany than in most other countries."

The subject may be divided into two phases: (1) Government control during the transition period, primarily for economic reasons; and (2) permanent control, primarily for fiscal reasons. In so far as the first phase is concerned, it is generally recognized that the artificial, self-contained economic life, forced upon Germany by the war, could not be transformed suddenly into a normal competitive regime without bringing about very serious economic and social complications."

"This is particularly true of the questions of exchange, shipping, and the supply of raw materials. Even the commercial interests which have been loudest in their complaint of eliminating the 'middleman' during the war have generally conceded the necessity of retaining, for some time after the conclusion of peace, the economic organizations, such as the war companies in charge of raw materials and foodstuffs, built up during the war; but at the same time they point out the urgent need of abolishing those organizations at the earliest possible moment, so as to restore the free play of economic forces and the initiative responsible for Germany's economic progress in the past."

The Siemens-Schuckertwerke, the following basic principles seem to have been adopted for economic control during the transition period: (1) Government control for cargo space; (2) import rationing and prohibitions; (3) control of foreign credits; (4) supervision over exports of raw materials and manufacturers; (5) controlled distribution of imported goods, so as to equalize industrial reconstruction. Haller believes that the war companies should be retained until they can be abolished without undue economic disturbance."

According to the German Ministry of Economics, so the report states, Germany does not intend to regulate all branches of commerce and industry, but the problem arising from the exchange situation and the decrease in cargo space will make some Government interference necessary, especially in the case of the supply of textile fibers, rubber, fats and oils, leather and hides of which a shortage is anticipated. On the other hand in the case of certain colonial products, like coffee and tea, it is expected that there will be a considerable surplus and it will require state control to prevent their excessive importation.

"It is the intention of the Ministry of Economics," the report continues, "to create a number of economic offices to be linked up with the existing war companies, which are to be reorganized on a peace basis. These advisory bodies are to include representatives of the various trades and industries involved, such representatives to be nominated by the industrial, commercial, and labor organizations, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State for Economics. They are to be adapted in form of organization to the particular needs of the industry or trade which they are to serve, and while they are not to engage in business as a general rule, in some cases it may be found necessary to attach a business section."

In regard to the control of tonnage, the report states that it is the intention of the German Government to interfere as little as possible with the business methods of the shipping firms, but German tonnage will be reserved principally for essential imports, the degree of urgency of demand to be the determining factor in the allotment of shipping space to various products. This control is to be exercised through an organization representing the shipping firms and entrusted by law with the exercise of certain functions in regard to the use of ship and the sanction of charters.

German Government Control

The Government is to be represented, the report continues, "by an expert commissioner from the Ministry of Economics. The plan also calls for state intervention in the matter of freight rates. The plan for the organization of the textile industry provides for an Imperial Office for Textile Administration, under the Ministry of Economics, which is to supervise and co-ordinate the work of the separate Imperial economic offices to be established for each of the following divisions of the textile industry: cotton, wool, silk, artificial textile fibers and waste, flax (including ramie), hemp (European), jute, hard fibers (non-European hemp and coconut fiber), and substitute textile materials (paper and cellulose yarns)."

"The office is to consist of a chairman, one or more deputy chairmen, and at least one member from each of the subordinate economic offices, all to be nominated by the Chancellor and to have, in addition, representatives of the industries involved, in such numbers as may be determined by the Chancellor. The functions of the main body will be to regulate, under instructions from the Chancellor, the purchase, distribution, manufacturing, warehousing, sale, consumption, and prices of textile raw materials, semi-manufactures, and finished products. Each subordinate economic office is to consist of an assembly and an executive committee."

As to the allied plans, the report states that the movement for economic readjustment, with self-sufficiency as an ideal, is far less pronounced than it is in Great Britain, which is to be expected, considering the disparity in material resources and economical developments. In France, where the restoration of the invaded regions will be the most urgent problem after the conclusion of peace, there seems to be a clear realization that the country will not be in a position to engage in any comprehensive plans of economic reconstruction. Some attention is being given to the necessity of further development of water-power resources, to supplement the deficiency in coal, and it is possible that a more energetic development of the colonies will be inaugurated after the war."

As to the development of the subject of economic self-sufficiency among the Central Powers, the reports contain this statement:

"This subject, is one of the most absorbing topics in the press and is generally advanced as one of the principal arguments in favor of a Central European economic alliance. It should be pointed out that in Germany the economic policy of the Government, particularly as regards agrarian protection, has been influenced by considerations of national safety for a good many years, and the experience of the war will probably be regarded, especially by the agrarians, as a clear vindication of that policy."

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The Seine Is Fortunate

Ravages Of This War Have Not Reached The Historic River

Though the Seine has apparently escaped any prominent part in the present war, it has shown that well-known tendency of getting into French history which is one of its

greatest assets. There is the example of the Franco-Prussian war, when there was trouble because the Germans sank British ships in the stream, though the result of the international dispute is all but lost in the voluminous correspondence conducted between Great Britain and the offenders.

This time, however, the Seine has come into the war through Havre, the military port and base of dispossessed Belgium; through Rouen,

which has the temporary aspect of a Little Britain, and through at least two of its distinguished children, the River Oise and the Marne. There has always been, indeed, an intimate association of the River of France with France's fortunes. In days of Norman conquests, the frontiers were placed at La Roche Guyons, on its banks; and today, as one looks up at Richard Coeur de Lion's "Saucy Castle" of Gaillard, which Richard built as the most outlying bastion of his Normandy, the feeling that the river was somehow conscious of its power to save France from her enemies becomes irresistible.

This peculiar association of the Seine with France's history accounts, perhaps, in a measure, for the particular bent of the Frenchman toward the stream. An Englishman, most assuredly, would have made more practical use of a river so full of scenic charm and so historically rich as is the Seine. But in comparison with, say, the Englishman, in his active enjoyment of his Thames, the Frenchman stands somewhat aloof from his beloved river. When Zola wrote of the Seine, he showed what the admiring eye could catch of vistas and noble buildings along its quays. Sardou reversed the process by writing rapturously of the glorious events the Seine had witnessed across the ages as the story of France unfolded itself upon its banks. The Frenchman is not essentially a sportsman, or a man of the outdoors. The Seine, is to him only in a limited sense a Thames, with its rowboats, punts, and canoes, its sailing boats and boat-houses, and its al fresco picnics. It is his history book. Let the numerous stone quays of Paris and its vicinity be witness of that. There are the quays Voltaire and Anjou. Bourbon and Conti, Henri IV. and d'Orléans, Passy and d'Orsay, and perhaps a dozen others equally renowned through the past.

Perhaps there are no other spots more beloved of the Parisian than these stoutly walled banks. He has crowded them with activity. The parapets, all but hidden by the boxes of the second-hand booksellers, have become famous to every booklover and bibliophile in the world; while below, almost unnoticed, humble trades and professions are piled, like those of the washers and shearsers of pet dogs, the anglers, and the bargemen. The Paris bargees is a celebrity who perhaps may yet find his recording William W. Jacobs. He has, however, been caught and fleetingly photographed by R. L. Stevenson in his "Inland Voyage." With what enthusiasm, indeed, the great novelist delighted in telling of these "dry-land" sailors who reach Paris by the canals or by the Marne and the Oise from the north of France, who carry their families and the rest of their possessions in their floating homes. After a few hours with "R. L. S." there is left with one a delightful impression of clean, linen curtains framing shining window frames, of women and children basking under awnings, and of flower boxes grouped round the tiller.

The Ile de la Cité, the Island of Paris, which sails the waters of the Seine like a great vessel, the golden mast of which is the spire of Sainte Chapelle, has always been the axis of France as well as of Paris. The Pont Neuf early became the main thoroughfare, and it used to be a saying of the Paris police that, if, after watching the bridge for three

days, they did not see a particular man cross it, it was certain that he had left Paris. And, of course, if one be a true Parisian, he will know beyond all doubt that the Seine and Paris are one, and are loath to part with each other. That, apparently, is why the Seine makes those broad, deep curves, bending like mighty Ulysses bows, on the northwest of the city, why it bestows upon Paris not only the beauty of ever-changing vistas, but these outlying jewels like St. Cloud and Sevres, Neuilly and Meudon, Boulogne and St. Germain, and a score of others which

the city has boldly appropriated as suburbs.

Twice since the war began, the enemy has crossed the Marne, and the Marne flowing to Paris, has sent its waters under the score or more bridges and brought its message. But each time the waters have told Paris of victory. Now it is the turn of the Oise. But the waters of the Oise go, not to Paris, but to Vernon, Gisors, and Rouen, and thence to Havre, where the seed of the Belgian nation lies dormant. The story the Oise tells, however, is always one of hope.—*Christian Science Monitor.*

Exposes Germany To All Neutrals

(Continued from Page 10)

vessels and inflicted no loss of life on the passengers or crews of such vessels. It is an incontestable fact that, during the whole first six months of the war, England did not interfere with legitimate trade in foodstuffs going to Germany, although she was quite in a position to have done so.

"Foodstuffs headed the British lists of 'conditional contraband,' and they were treated as such, and passed, after examination, whenever they were intended for the German civilian population. Only 'absolute contraband' (for the enemy's Government and army) was seized. While German naval forces—in particular at first those auxiliary cruisers which still haunted the seas everywhere—relentlessly sank British and neutral trading vessels with foodstuffs for the civilian population of the British Isles, vessels with foodstuffs for the German population used to go on their way unmolested and in perfect safety, despite the British blockade.

"The British Government would not take advantage of its naval superiority to wage an actual starvation war against Germany and both in Parliament and at public meetings it was violently attacked for not cutting off all Germany's supplies and thus making fullest use of British sea power.

"There is no more convincing proof of the fairness with which the British Government conducted the blockade than the statistics of export to northern countries—Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Holland—in whose ports vessels from America, laden with foodstuffs, used to arrive. The greater part of these foodstuffs was re-exported to Germany. Consequently, in the first six months of the war there was a fabulous increase in the quantities and value of goods exported to these countries as compared with 1913. In the case of certain particularly important articles this increase was as much as a hundred, or even a thousand

fold, as compared with former figures.

"England, with the forces at her disposal, could to a very great extent have prevented this, and also prevented these countries exporting their own products. For instance, she could have stopped Norway from exporting fish by ceasing to supply her with coal for her vessels. But she did not do so.

"The Germans' mode of procedure was wholly different. From the outset they endeavored to injure and obstruct as much as possible even British commercial shipping."

Herr Zurlinden then recapitulates in detail Germany's crimes of ruthless submarine warfare and adds:

"That submarine warfare to the knife had been determined upon by the Germans long before February 1, 1917, is confirmed by the always well-informed Swiss Colonel, Karl Egli. We may believe this trustworthy confidential agent of the German General Staff, whose reports from Germany were actually let through uncensored, when he says in the Basler Nachrichten of February 10, 1917:

"Any one even slightly conversant with the methods of procedure of German armed forces, any one attempting to realise how much technical preparation was needful and how much training had to be gone under before the so-called submarine war to the knife could be carried out with a prospect of its succeeding, must at once perceive that the space of a few months would not suffice, but that the decisive decision must have been taken some time since, that is when it seemed as if those in authority did not approve of such an extension of naval warfare."

"This is in accordance with the procedure universally necessary in warfare—to allow your enemy to remain in the dark as long as possible;

for otherwise it is impossible to surprise him sufficiently to make success easier."

The historian concludes: "The neutral reader who does not set the one question 'Pro-German or pro-Entente' before all else, but is much more concerned in at all costs eliciting historical truth and basing it on reasons, no matter in whose favor it ultimately proves to

be, will not have failed to perceive the fact that it was Germany who first approved starvation warfare, in principle, and who put it in force first against England. After reflecting on actual occurrences, he cannot fail to perceive that the assertion that England meant to starve the whole German people to death was never seriously taken even by those who originated it."

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No Time Lost In Chefoo In Ringing Out Victory

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China Press Correspondence
Chefoo, November 19.—The dawn-fall of the Prussian Autocrat was celebrated here in great style. The news, which was very unexpected, reached Chefoo late on Monday night, but early on the Tuesday morning it was all over the place. At first it seemed too good to be true, and not a few were inclined to be incredulous, but, by nine o'clock in the morning, it was a well-established fact and Chefoo immediately began to celebrate. The C. I. M. Schools quit work and assembled beneath their flag staff. Here the Bextery was sung and Thanksgiving Prayers offered, after which prolonged and hearty cheers were given for the Allied Nations.

About noon the students of the Temple Hill English School processed over, their flags and band leading. On arrival at the C. I. M. Boys' School they entered the quadrangle and marched round it. Cheers for the Allies by the students of both seminaries and then cheers for one another terminated the morning's proceedings.

Meanwhile there had been a large gathering of the members of the Club. Here the glorious news was celebrated in the usual way and each set of telegrams that arrived was read out amidst unprecedented scenes of enthusiasm. Plans for commemorating the day were discussed and the idea of a monster procession ending up at the Recreation Field with a whopping bonfire was immediately seized upon. It was agreed to assemble at the Club at 9 p.m. and to march through the streets in a variety of costumes, beating drums, etc., and then on arrival at the Recreation Field to have a fireworks display and to light a big bonfire.

The idea quickly caught on. Excitements were soon sent out with invitations to all and sundry to join up and help make the show worthy of the unique occasion. The Chinese and Japanese were invited to assist and they threw themselves wholeheartedly into it. The result was that when the procession started, practically the whole of Chefoo had turned out either to see or else take part. It was a glorious sight as a humorous sight. All sorts and descriptions of dresses were worn and the procession was a sight long to be remembered. The Chinese were in it thick and they seemed to be more prominent in their celebrations than the nationals of their Allies.

The scene at the Recreation Ground defies description. There has never been anything like it be-

fore and it will long remain an epoch in local history. The bonfire, a huge one, was in the center and round it were the large crowd of spectators. As the fire blazed up loud cheers rent the air but these were well-nigh drowned by the deafening roar of crackers, gongs, tin cans and drums, etc., which had been brought along in the procession. "The Star Spangled Banner," "My Country 'tis of Thee" and "God Save the King" were sung as well as popular songs, and then as the fire subsided a return was made to the Club for dancing. The whole of the evening's celebrations was entirely spontaneous and showed the power that democracy is getting in this country.

The program drawn up for the official celebration of the signing of the armistice was the one set down for last Saturday and it was the biggest of its kind that Chefoo has ever had. In the first place Saturday was a public holiday. All the hotels, business houses and Chinese shops closed down. The whole place had a regular gala appearance. Flags were flown, ships in the harbor were dressed and the Customs flagstaff draped with the emblems of the Allies. A national salute of one hundred and one guns was advertised to take place at noon and long before that hour the beach by the Astor House hotel was thronged with teeming multitudes of people, most of whom were carrying flags. The salute was to be fired by four guns and around these was a cordon of Chinese soldiers. Most of the foreign community, as well as a large number of Chinese, were on the Consular Hill, from which place the best view of the firing could be obtained. In the grounds of the British Consulate the children of the C. I. M. Schools were assembled and the Consuls representing the other Allies were in the grounds of the American Consulate.

At 12 o'clock sharp the first of the hundred and one guns was fired. But it seemed an unending age before the whole salute had been given. When, however, the last gun had been fired, a move was made to the Club where the members held an "At Home." A large number attended and availed themselves of the hospitality of the members and drank to the toast given by Mr. Maynard who, as Senior Consul, called for the toast of The Allies and their Great Victory.

The afternoon was not filled up by any official items but a football match had previously been arranged and it was decided to carry on with

it. So at 3 o'clock, two elevens representing the Settlement and the C. I. M. Compound respectively, lined up before a big audience. A game worthy of the occasion was well fought out and the Settlement were a trifle unlucky to lose by the odd goal in three. The teams were evenly matched and a hard-fought game took place.

The best was reserved till the last and the evening's parade was to be on a gigantic scale. Bonfires were to be lighted at the same time that the big one was to be lit on the waste ground at the back of the Union Church. The whole of the Bund as well as the route along which the monster procession was to proceed were prettily illuminated. This was the work of the local electric light company which carried it out at its own expense. The company certainly did the thing well and the sight at night was exceedingly pretty. All around the big open space where the procession was to terminate and where the bonfire was to be lighted were countless myriads of electric lights. The procession was to assemble at the Y.M.C.A. and to start at 9 sharp, but long before this the huge crowds gathered and the thoroughfares were practically blocked. Fortunately the Chinese crowds were orderly and so the procession reaching in length for a mile or more was able slowly to wend its way along the mapped out route. It was a wonderful sight to see the long line. Different nationalities were represented and it was well nigh impossible to single out route. It was a wonderful sight to see the long line. Different nationalities were represented and it was well nigh impossible to single out route. It was a wonderful sight to see the long line. Different nationalities were represented and it was well nigh impossible to single out route.

It was unfortunate that at this moment the weather, which all day had been most propitious, suddenly changed and it commenced to rain heavily. But the program was proceeded with. When the fire had burnt itself out, an exhibition of old fashioned fencing was given by the Chinese soldiers. This caused great enjoyment to the thousands of Chinese who had gathered to see the fun. Never before in Chefoo had there been seen such large crowds of people.

On Sunday, in the churches, suitable services were held. In St. Andrew's a service of thanksgiving was conducted by Mr. A. H. Faers.

At the Union Church the chief missions in Chefoo held a united service. The church was filled to overflowing, and amongst the congregation were Mr. and Mrs. Maynard. Appropriate addresses were delivered by the Rev. W. O. Elterich, who predicted the dawning of a new and better era, the Rev. W. R. Malcolm who briefly reviewed the teaching of German philosophy which was responsible for the cruel outrages of the past our years and drew the obvious conclusions therefrom, and the Rev. P. R. Abbot, who expressed his firm conviction that the future outlook for the world was today better than ever as a result of the victory achieved by the Allies.

In the evening, at the Children's Service held in the large room of the C. I. M. Boys' School, the roll of honor, containing the names of thirty-three of the "Old Boys" who have paid the supreme sacrifice, was read while all present remained standing. At this service it was stated that later a Memorial Service is to be held when a brass tablet suitably inscribed and with the names of the fallen upon it will be placed in the school.

Not only in the foreign churches was reference made to the event of the past week. In the Chinese churches special services of thanksgiving were also held. The weather on Sunday was awful. Snow and hail fell several times during the day and the thermometer fell with them. It was a bitterly cold day. Chefoo is to commemorate the signing of the armistice by issuing a souvenir edition of the Chefoo Daily News.

This is to be printed on special paper, is to contain a variety of articles, full accounts of all that happened in Chefoo in connection with the celebrations as well as photographs which were taken on the days that the jollifications were held.

PROGRAM IN TSINGKIANGPU
China Press Correspondence
Tsingkiangpu, China, November 19.—The winning of the war by the Allies was celebrated here yesterday afternoon at the yamen, the local military and civil officials uniting in inviting the foreigners and gentry.

The program was carried out as follows: Reception of foreigners by military officials, bowing to Chinese, American and English flags, "Star Spangled Banner" by band followed by "God Save the King" and a Chinese composition, salute of twenty-one guns, speech by General Ma in which he lauded the Allies' cause, answering speech by member of foreign community, customary bowing and wishing of happiness all around, return to the summer garden where foreign cakes and tea were served and finally a picture of the whole gathering taken.

This function was unusual in that it was one of the first formal receptions given the foreigners here and the good will and esteem of the gentry for them was very much in evidence.

CELEBRATION IN KAIFENG
China Press Correspondence
Kaifeng, Honan, November 19.—The Allied Victory was duly celebrated by all the schools having two holidays and by the flying of flags freely. The foreigners are to hold a thanksgiving service soon. The schools are to have another holiday next Monday when they will march the streets and sing patriotic songs—especially those of China, America, and England. It is expected that about 5,000 students will be on the streets and most of these will be able to sing "America" and "God Save the King" in English. This is no small lesson in patriotism. The people are beginning to wake up to the fact that Germany is over-

come.

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SPIRITED DEBATE ON PEACE STIRS SENATE

Full Surrender Was Keptnote Of
Discussion While Awaiting
President's Reply

APPLAUD NOTE WHEN READ

All Doubt And Distrust Of
Executive Action Was In-
stantly Swept Away

On October 11, in the United States Senate, occurred a notable debate, in which the Republican side expressed the fear that President Wilson was permitting himself to be drawn into a hazardous and needless policy with Germany over years terms. Towards the end of the debate, word came that the President had drafted and dispatched his reply to the German appeal for an armistice.

This was the reply, in which the President told Germany that no armistice would be granted until the Kaiser and his officials remained in power, and while German crimes on land and at sea continued; nor one that did not provide what were, in the opinion of the Allies, absolute safeguards for the Allies. The reply, of course, was what everybody wanted. It was received with cheers from both sides of the Senate and the President had won another victory in his own land. The debate, we believe, in view of the coming peace conference will be read with interest.

Washington Oct. 14.—Unequivocal military surrender of Germany before America allows herself to enter into any peace parley was the keynote of debate today in the Senate. The debate extended until nearly 6:19 o'clock, when word reached the Senate of the President's reply to Germany.

Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, read the text of the note to the Senate. The Senators then proceeded to the winds and applauded the note vigorously.

In the debate Democratic and Republican Senators insisted that the Allies must not surrender to Germany the advantage they have gained in the last four months.

The temper of the Senate was unmistakably for prosecuting the war against Germany, unless the dictated terms of the Allies are accepted without reservation, terms that would embrace the disarming of the German armies, the surrender of all conquered territory, indemnity for damage wrought in invaded countries and at sea, the return of Alsace-Lorraine to France, an independent Poland, restoration of the Italian provinces to Italy and other features of the peace principles enunciated by President Wilson and the Allies.

Fear was expressed by Senators New of Indiana, McCumber of North Dakota, Cummins of Iowa, and Brandegee of Connecticut, Republicans, that the President, writing his note of inquiry to the German Chancellor, had opened the way for prolonged peace negotiations that might have the effect of letting Germany escape from a predicament that is rapidly becoming more serious, while the Allies would lose the military advantage they have at last gained.

As against this fear, Senators Reed of Missouri, Williams of Mississippi, Thomas of Montana, and Meyers of Montana insisted that a false feeling was permitted to go to the country that the President had in mind any yielding to Germany, except upon terms dictated by the Allies. The President, they declared, could be depended upon to safeguard the interests of America in pushing the war to victory, unless Germany before that surrendered on the terms of the Allies.

Resolutions on Peace.
Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, while not participating in the debate, offered this resolution, which went to the Foreign Relations Committee:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that there should be no further communication with the German Government upon the subject of an armistice or conditions of peace, except a demand for unconditional surrender."

Another resolution, to put the President on record as supporting the President's enunciated principles of peace, was offered by Senator Thomas, Democrat of Colorado. Still another was offered by Senator Gore, Democrat of Oklahoma, expressing the sentiment of the Senate in favoring a "vigorous and uninterrupted prosecution of the war until a democratic, just, and acceptable peace, is made certain upon terms approved by the President and faithful to the cobelligerents of the United States."

In the course of the debate Senator Ashurst, Democrat of Arizona, who had just come from a conference with the President at the White House, warned the Senate against arriving at any premature judgment as to the President's attitude regarding the peace overtures of Germany.

"I know the minds of men well enough to know that when the answer of the President is given out it will ring like a silver bell struck by a steel hammer in the dead of night," said the Arizona Senator. "President Wilson is not going to grant an armistice to Germany that will not embrace the suggestions of General Foch, Haig, and Pershing."

"The Senate must not pre-judge the President. The best interests of the country are not served by Senators who express fears that the President is going to capitulate to Germany. It is a fortunate thing for this country that a man like Woodrow Wilson is President at this time."

Senator McCumber interrupted to ask if all the Senators, including the Republicans, had not supported the President in every war measure. "What Senators have supported the President in his war measures I leave to the record to disclose," replied Mr. Ashurst. "Whether Senators who voted against our entering into the war against Germany supported the President I leave for some one else to decide. Whether Senators who voted against the draft supported him I leave for some one else to say. But I can say that in the last few days the whole atmosphere of the Senate, especially on the Republican side, has been charged with hostility to the President, and it is against this that I raise my voice in protest."

Text Of Thomas Resolution
Here is the resolution offered by Senator Thomas:

Whereas, All treaties are made by and with the consent of the Senate; and

Whereas, All treaties are made by and with the consent of the President; and

Whereas, Any negotiation or formula for the establishment of peace between the United States and Germany must receive the constitutional sanction of the Senate, thus making the views on the subject of great present importance; therefore be it

Resolved, By the Senate of the United States, that the program for a lasting and permanent peace between the nations, as declared by the President of the United States on the eighth day of January and thereafter and those announced by the spokesmen for our several Allies including the recognition of Polish and Slav people as communities entitled to their independence and to self-government, collectively represent the attitude of the Entente Allies regarding terms of peace with Germany.

That the President's outline for a basis for peace made with full knowledge of and wholly consistent with Allied demand for reparation, restitution, and satisfaction does not supersede those demands but supplements them.

Acceptance of all these conditions and requirements must therefore be embraced in any offer of peace pro-

ceeding from the German or Austro-Hungarian Governments.

Explaining his resolution, Senator Thomas said:

Distrust Of The President.
"The purpose I had in mind in preparing it was to clarify, if possible, what seems to be a misunderstanding in some quarters, both in Congress and among the people, of the character and extent of the President's frequently announced program of peace. I have noticed, with some regret, both in the discussions here and in the comments of the press, what seems to me to be a distinct note of distrust, either of the President's courage or of his purposes; a feeling that, unless the Senate, and perhaps the press generally, to say nothing of the vast body of the people, shall announce their views regarding the pending diplomatic situation, the President would commit the nation to a policy which does not represent the public opinion of the country and which would also prove to be a distinct disappointment to our Allies."

"I am sorry to observe the existence of such a feeling, because I do not believe there is any occasion for it and because unfortunately, it is too apt to justify the impression that political considerations have much to do with the discussion now before the country."

"I wish to emphasize the fact that this resolution is an attempted embodiment of my own view of the President's attitude on the terms of peace. If I am correct about it, there is nothing in any position taken by the President, either in the formulation of a program of peace or in his comments upon it that would cause any one to believe that he has any serious cause of apprehension."

"The President of the United States by the fortunes of war has become the spokesman of all the world, except the Central Empires. As an amply expresses it, he has advanced the leadership through the annals of the nation, and right well Mr. President, has he discharged the duties of that lofty and most exalted position. He has spoken many times since America entered this war, and what he has said on all occasions has been apt, has expressed the sentiments not only of America, but of the Allies, and has received an almost unanimous approval of the public sentiment of the people of all the Allied nations. He has never spoken impulsively, nor without due consideration of the tremendous import which every word uttered by such a man must convey. I therefore assume, Mr. President, because I believe it to be a fact, that when he speaks not only for but with the Allies; that when he speaks he voices the conclusions to which all the Allies have previously given their assent; and that he has never committed himself to any line of policy since the war began unless and until that line of policy has been communicated to our associates in this war and has received their approbation."

"I base that statement upon the unbroken tide of applause and approval which has greeted every utterance of the President since the first day of January, 1918. I am correct in my assumption, the celebrated fourteen items are the basis of a permanent and lasting peace promulgated by him before the Congress on the 8th of January, 1918, and his subsequent references to that subject are the collective thought and expression of every nation engaged in this war on the side of the Entente Allies; that it is not the American idea of peace, but the Allied idea of peace; that it is American because we are in this war with other nations, that it is Allied because a common spokesman announces a common sentiment."

"We should also remember, in our consideration of the President's attitude and of his recent actions, that he knows the world conditions and everything relating to this war far better than we do. It is his duty to be informed, as it is the duty of his associates to see that he is informed. He therefore speaks from an abundance of information to which we cannot at present lay claim. And while he may say some

things which do not at first meet with our entire approval, he speaks from intimate knowledge."

An Unfortunate Impression.
Senator Reed, in urging that the country be not too hasty in prejudging the attitude of the President, said the Senate had a stern duty in preventing a wrong impression from going out.

"To my mind, the Senate is at this hour charged with very great responsibility," said Senator Reed. "I have all along maintained, as Senators know, that the legislative branch of our Government has not lost its vitality, force, or importance, and that at a time like this, when we are dealing with foreign relations, the Senate has a peculiar duty thrust upon it."

"In my judgment, an unfortunate impression is being made upon the country, and nothing the Senate does ought to contribute to it. It seems to me the country is getting a notion that the President of the United States intends to enter upon a system of parleying and negotiation with Germany and at the end of such negotiations Germany is to come off unscathed. Also, it seems to be a part of that impression that we are to cease waging war and sit down about the table at this time, without any guarantee, and barter and dicker with an enemy that we never appear to have, not conquered, but at a very great disadvantage. It is inconceivable to me that these conclusions are correct."

"What has the President done? Some months ago, the President laid down the fourteen propositions, which he said must constitute the basis of ideas of any peace that might be declared. Later he gave expression to certain additional ideas. Last September he added four or five important conditions and at various times he has expressed his opinion as to what ought to constitute a basis of settlement."

"As I said the other day, I do not understand the President to have attempted to lay down absolute, concrete conditions. What the President did undertake to do was to lay down certain principles, and if those principles were carried out as we understand they should be, and as I believe the President intends they should be, we shall have a peace that all of us can acclaim."

"There seems to be an impression, however, that the President intends to permit or to insist upon a cessation of hostilities, at a time when Germany is in full retreat and at a disadvantage, and give her time to recover herself, while we sit around the council table. I humbly, yet emphatically, insist that the President has said nothing to indicate that he has any such purpose at heart."

Wilson's Phrase About Armistice
Senator Brandegee of Connecticut asked if Senator Reed did not think

that some of the feeling to which Mr. Reed had alluded had been produced by the phrase in the President's note of inquiry that he did not feel at liberty to suggest an armistice to the nations with which we are associated so long as Germany held any conquered territory.

Senator Reed replied that the President had in effect merely said, "Here are certain principles in accordance with which peace must ultimately be made," and that Germany had answered, "We accept those principles as a basis of negotiation or talk."

"The President sent back word that he demanded to know whether these principles, these demands of his, were to be accepted, and we understand unofficially that Germany has replied that she accepts these terms," Mr. Reed went on. "It seems to me the President is now in an absolute position to say to Germany, 'Get off the best way you can, and if you want us to cease fighting as you retreat, you must make a proposition to us which we can accept,' and that proposition must be a surrender of all the military supplies and all strategic points. In other words, it would be a complete military surrender."

"I do not think the Senate ought to give a false note to the country in regard to this. Congress can make no greater mistake, the Senate can make no greater mistake, the Senate can make no more tragic blunder than to give the country to understand that Woodrow Wilson intends to fritter away the fruits of this war, I do not believe it."

"I do not think anyone does," interpolated Senator Williams of Mississippi.

"I hope nobody really believes it," replied Mr. Reed. "It is inconceivable that such a thing should be in his heart. Why should the people not demand that there shall be stern justice meted out to Germany? Fifty years Germany has contemplated this war; fifty years of preparedness; fifty years of premeditation; fifty years of cold deliberation; fifty years of malice aforethought; fifty years of secret planning and unlawful conspiracy, of careful preparation for the commission of the greatest crime in the history of the world."

"And ninety-six years ago these very Powers entered into a written agreement to destroy every democracy on earth, and they never have departed from it a hair's breadth," suggested Senator Owen of Oklahoma.

"I accept that," said Mr. Reed. "But I am talking of the later preparation. I tell you, Sir, when the council shall have been called, it will be amidst the flames and smoke of ruined Germany, of a Germany conquered. I tell you, Sir, when the conditions of peace are written the hand of Woodrow Wilson cannot be subscribed to any treaty that does not compel Germany to tread the winepress and to pay back—to pay back to the world as far as she can in her own sufferings—for the agonies that she has wrought."

for the desolation she had brought upon the earth."

Senator Williams, speaking after Mr. Reed, agreed, he said, with everything the Missourian had said, "except one thing."

Against Inhuman Reprisals
"I do not want to see a ruined Germany," he declared. "God knows, there is ruin enough on this earth now. I want to see a broken German army; I want to see a ruined Prussian and Austrian autocracy; I want to see the flat of the civilized world go forth that the Hohenzollerns and the Hapsburgs have ceased to reign; I want to see the people of Austria-

Hungary and of Germany take a Government of their own into their own hands; but it would give my heart no gratification to burn a single German village or to retaliate for the death of Belgian women by killing German women."

"The Senator from Missouri did not mean that, of course, but such phrases as 'a ruined Germany' will produce an impression in the hearts of those who do not think that vindictiveness animates us in wreaking a revenge upon Germany."

"I agree that we cannot make peace, that we cannot make an armistice

(Continued on Page 14)

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MR. CHARLES R. CRANE HOPEFUL OF RUSSIA

Makes An Address At Smoker
Given By American Minister
To Political Science Club

(North China Star)
Peking, Nov. 16.—The Political Science Club of Peking held a smoker at the home of the American Minister on Wednesday evening, at ten o'clock. Previous to the smoker Mr. Reisch gave a dinner of some twenty-four covers, to which numerous high Chinese officials and certain members of the staff of the American Legation were invited.

The meeting was opened by Minister of Foreign Affairs Lu Tsen-hang, the president of the Club, with a resolution thanking and congratulating President Wilson because of the inestimable service that he had rendered humanity, not only in assisting to bring the world war to a speedy and successful end, but also for the great idea underlying the entry of the United States into the war, a League of Nations in which justice and equity were the birthright of all nations, be they weak or strong. After this resolution had been carried by the meeting with unanimous enthusiasm, Lu presented to the gathering the principal speaker of the evening, Mr. Charles R. Crane, who delivered an address on the hope of Russia. A brief paraphrase of Mr. Crane's remarks is appended:

"The Russian Revolution in its early days was inspiring not only because it went off comparatively peacefully and without the shedding of blood, but because the best men and the best brains of the country were behind it, were leading the country along the new and difficult path which all knew that it would have to follow in order to attain victory and permanence."

"There were, however, undercurrents of weakness which no one could see at the time; and one of these undercurrents was the Russian secret service, which had been largely retained after the Revolution, and which soon became the strongest instrument of German propaganda in the entire country."

"Supplied with German money and German propaganda material of every description, the secret service was soon able to sow the seeds of anarchy, of Bolshevism, in the hearts of an ignorant population, to which soon the Revolution had been unable to bring the expected and much desired relief from the sufferings and repressions required in order to win the war."

"The new government had not at its disposal the machinery for coping with this new disease that was gnawing at the very vitals of the country; Russia was too large for new government to manage it efficiently; and this handicap, great in itself, was made even greater by the loss through the Revolution of much of the imperial machinery of government. Thus the disease of Bolshevism spread with undreamed of rapidity, overrunning the country like a tidal wave and the great Russia that we all knew collapsed like a house of cards."

Russia's Assets

"It is difficult to say how, or when, Russia will find her feet again, and it will surely be many years before she is once more a strong and united state. But in spite of the great difficulties that stand in Russia's way, her immense size, the ignorance of the bulk of her population, and the political individualism and indifference of a large percentage of her intelligent class, Russia has three assets which loom large on the horizon and will go far towards assisting her to obtain that unity and strength which all the world desires for her. These assets are the Russian language, the Russian Church and Russian culture."

Uniform Language
"No country in the world has a language that is so uniformly the same from East to West and from North to South as has Russia. From the Caucasus to the White Sea, from Petrograd to Vladivostok, the Russians, noble and peasant, savant and workman, speak the same great and beautiful tongue and surely this will tend for Russian unity in the end."

"The second link in the chain of unity that Russia must forge lies in her church. The church was a part of the state before the Revolution, but at the time when the House of Romanoff fell the church, too, underwent a Revolution; and it has now come out strong and unified, supported by the sincere faith of the majority of the Russian people, and ready to leave

the disintegrated parts of the country together as soon as the opportunity arises.
"Russian culture will be a third factor in bringing the country and its people together again. Russian art, Russian literature and music, Russian customs, are all peculiar to the country and its people and are bound to exercise a great, binding influence that will in the last instance unite the nation and uphold its dignity, greatness and honor. It is to the language, the church and the culture of Russia that we must look for her rise again to greatness; and surely time will prove that we have not looked in vain."

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A. G. Major,
Hon. Treasurer,
British Red Cross Society,
British Consulate General,
Shanghai, Nov. 22, 1918.

Spirited Debate On Peace Stirs Senate

(Continued from Page 13)

merely upon German promises; that we must have dictated conditions of armistice and dictated conditions of peace, which must be accepted, and not negotiated. I say that the very object of the President's inquiry was to get the opportunity to tell what he wanted. The President cannot dictate the terms of peace, but, before he could answer the German note, he made an inquiry to ascertain upon what basis he could begin to talk with the Allies.

"It was hard to get Woodrow Wilson into this war. He did not want to go into it, if he could help it. But, being in, it will be exceedingly hard to get him out, except upon those conditions which shall lead to security for the peace and freedom of the world in the future. He can be trusted to demand the proper guarantee; he can

be trusted not to take the word of those who have hitherto regarded their word of faith, even when signed, as a 'scrap of paper.' Everybody knows that.

"There will be no armistice until after complete guarantees are given. And who is to tell what the guarantees are? Do you suppose the President of the United States can fix the military guarantees of a military armistice from the White House? Foch, Haig, and our Allies, France and Great Britain will have as much to say as we about the conditions of an ultimate peace.

"There has been much talk about the danger of parleying. Woodrow Wilson, with a broader and longer vision, was glad to have a parley. He did not seek it; they sought it themselves. He knew that, while peace talk would do no more harm right now in this country and among our Allies, it would be a deadly weapon, almost equal to the army itself, in Germany and in Austria-Hungary and in Turkey. Let him keep on parleying here, and let the boys keep on fighting along the Aisne, and the Somme, and the Oise, and clear to the Flanders coast, and among the Serbian mountains. Let the armies go ahead!

"The utmost state of demoralization has been created in Germany by the very fact that the Germans have proposed an armistice and have said that they wanted to comply with the President's conditions. Germany said that only for the purpose of securing an armistice, so that the munitions works could re-supply her armies with shells and guns and that the army might be reorganized behind the lines. I have no doubt of that, but I also have no doubt as to the fact that Woodrow Wilson is not a fool; that Clemenceau is not a fool; that David Lloyd George is not a fool. And I have no doubt that they are just as intense about this war as we are.

"I believe we ought to say to Germany, when we consider evacuation of invaded territory, that it means not only Belgium, Northern France, and Serbia, but it means Italy, Ireland and Alsace-Lorraine. I would say, too, before the armistice should even be considered and before we cease firing at the Germans as they retreat out of Serbia and Palestine and Northern France and Flanders: 'Before we cease firing at you, drop your arms where you are.'

"In addition to these conditions before an armistice, before any peace negotiations are begun, I would say: 'After the armistice you must give us guarantees that will free us of the fear that, with the treachery of your ruling military caste, you will use the armistice to reorganize your army for future attacks.'

"If I were President, I would say to the German Chancellor: 'You will have to satisfy me that you speak for somebody else besides Kaiser Wilhelm. I must have a guarantee that he cannot put a new Chancellor in your place tomorrow who will reverse what you have done. I would like to have a little plebiscite of the German people. Indicate to me that they approve of these terms of peace.'

"I would take a hint from what took place at the close of the Civil War. I would, in the treaty of peace, have it declared that no debt made by Germany or Austria in the prosecution of the war should ever be paid. They should be cancelled and declared invalid. Why? Because that would spread a holy wave of caution amongst moneyed men in hereafter financing a war of aggression like this.

"Out of this war must come a broken and contrite heart in Germany. Whenever you take out of the German mind that they can whip and override the world as a superior race of men, the psychological result will follow."

Armistice And Defeat
Senator Brandegee took the unisonist position that Germany must surrender unconditionally to the Allied army commander.
"It is my firm conviction that any armistice means the losing of this war," he said. "I cannot picture to myself the German army standing in battle array facing the armies of the

Allies while a joint commission, part of which consists of Germans, of whom the President has repeatedly stated that nobody can place any confidence in, and whose agreements are not worth the paper upon which they are written, negotiates."

"If the Allies stop fighting and the war is transferred from the battlefield to the council chamber, the Allies will never resume fighting. The Imperial German army, even if it retired behind the Rhine, if peace should then be established and Germany should surrender all the territory which she had invaded, would face upon the east a prostrate Russia, out of which a great Imperial Germany could be built. Bulgaria, as soon as the armies of the Allies had withdrawn and disbanded, would fall like a ripe plum into the lap of Germany. Every hero who had died and every man who had impoverished himself in attempting to help his country raise the money for this war would have made his sacrifice in vain. If it would be a tragedy such as the world has never looked upon that, on the threshold of victory, we should dash the cup of victory from our own lips and have been seduced by a nation whose arms I have seen in the last three months it was useless to have any bargain or contract with."

Senator New of Indiana insisted that there should be "no barter with the Hun."
"I am against a negotiated peace, now. I have seen from the moment the United States entered the war," he said. "For four years Germany has run amuck among the nations, during which time she has wrought the greatest havoc the world has ever witnessed. In that time she has despoiled Belgium, devastated France, strangled Serbia, wrecked Poland, and made a shambles of Russia. She has violated the most sacred rights of the United States by destroying men, women and children on the high seas, and finally forced us to take up arms in defense of our rights. In all that this Government has since done in the prosecution of the war the President has had the support of both great political parties and the whole people to a degree never before accorded a President, during either peace or war."

"At this stage the Germans see the turning of the war, and in order to save themselves whole they say to the President: 'Let us cease fighting where we are and from this time forth carry on the war by correspondence.' I do not believe that the people of this country or our Allies will even momentarily consent to barter with the Hun. Nothing short of absolute, complete and unconditional surrender, carrying with it full reparation for the damage wrought, will be accepted or tolerated, and it is my belief that anything that has even the appearance of willingness to accept anything less will be taken as a failure to carry out the purposes for which we entered this war and will be resented with a unanimity and an emphasis that will permit of no misunderstanding."

Senator McCumber of North Dakota expressed the fear that by sending his note of inquiry to Germany the President opened up the way for a prolonged parley with the German autocracy.

"The German Government defied the United States after the President made his declaration on Jan. 8, 1918," said Mr. McCumber. "Since that time about a million brave men have died because of that refusal. Since that time the German army has wantonly destroyed hundreds of cities and villages. Doesn't that fact alone justify even demand additional penalties?"

"What I fear is that, taking this

speech of January 8, a basis of negotiation, the Central Powers expect to escape, without further punishment, into their own borders, which have not been scarred anywhere by this awful war."

"Let me ask the American people, let me ask the President himself, if we are not committing a grave injustice if we say to the Central Powers that, upon the surrender of Alsace and Lorraine, upon a retrocession of invaded territory and upon agreement to cede certain territories in the Balkans, we will allow them to return to their own homes and will make no further demand upon them than that they will agree with us that they will not again commit such offenses?"

A Dangerous Position
Senator Cummins of Iowa felt, he said, that America seemed "drifting into an exceedingly unfortunate and dangerous position with respect to peace terms with Germany." Only a decisive answer by the President to the German note, he said, would suffice.
"Our immediate, imperative purpose should be to make the world, and especially the United States, safe against Germany is the chief and powerful criminal, and unless this war ends in the right way her crimes will be repeated, and she will again plunge all mankind into the indescribable horrors of another world war."

"Let us forget, for a time at least, all about dividing Eastern Europe into a series of sovereignties which will owe their existence, not to self-determination, but to military force. Let us forget, in this vital moment, the League of Nations, which is to rule the earth in accordance with the Sermon on the Mount and in which the United States is to become a mere municipality. Let us fasten our attention upon Germany and answer the one burning question: What shall the Allies do with her? And, above all, let this answer be so concrete in its substance and so clear in its form that plain people everywhere shall understand it."

"The question recurs with persistent force, What shall be done with Germany? There is but one answer that will meet the demands of justice and satisfy the claims of an outraged world. There must be reparation for the past and security for the future."

"First, Germany must pay; pay, to the last farthing of her capacity for the damage she has wrought until her generations yet to come shall remember and curse the insane ambitions that well-nigh destroyed civilization itself."

"Second, Germany is a menace to mankind, because she has a cruel, wicked, malicious intent toward the remainder of the world, and because she has a powerful army and navy to execute her murderous designs. We cannot change her intent for it is the result of years and years of training and teaching in a false and selfish philosophy; but we can disarm her and leave her helpless and harmless."

"My proposal is capital punishment for the German nation, and I am keenly conscious that many innocent German people will suffer. But why shrink from the inevitable? Either they must suffer if the millions who have laid down their lives upon the battlefields of Belgium and France, Italy and the Far East will have died for a mere truce."

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One tenth of each ticket will be sold at \$0.60, the proceeds of which after payment of prices, charges, etc., will be divided between the Hunan Famine Relief Fund and the Benevolent Institutions. The Association reserves to itself the right to allocate the proceeds to the above objects; if any of the tickets are unsold on date of drawing proportional reduction in the allocation will be made.

Prices for whole tickets \$6.00.

LIST OF PRIZES FOR WHOLE TICKETS

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1 Second Prize	10,000
1 Third Prize	5,000
1 Fourth Prize	4,000
2 Fifth Prizes	\$2,000 each
2 Sixth Prizes	1,000 "
10 Seventh Prizes	500 "
20 Eighth Prizes	100 "
50 Ninth Prizes	50 "
800 Tenth Prizes	20 "
2 Each approximate to the First Prize	300 "
2 Each approximate to the Second Prize	150 "
2 Each approximate to the Third Prize	100 "
4 Each approximate to the Fourth Prize	50 "
499 For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of first Prize	18 "
499 For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of Second Prize	15 "
499 For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of Third Prize	12 "
998 For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of Fourth Prize	10 "
3,394 drawn tickets	Total \$125,735

Tickets may be obtained from all dealers.
All prizes won locally will be given at The Chinese Benevolent Association (271-6, Boulevard des Deux Republiques, Shanghai); if abroad, will be paid at the Branch Offices of The Bank of China elsewhere.

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'Three Weeks In Hell' Says Runyon Of Argonne Fight

Chateau-Thierry And St. Mihiel Salient Mere Incidents Compared To Modern Battle Of Wilderness

By Damon Runyon

At the American Argonne Front, October 19.—In all the history of the American arms there can be recorded no such exploits, no such fighting, as has been done by Pershing's first army on the Argonne front during the past three weeks.

Beside it Chateau-Thierry and the St. Mihiel salient were mere incidents. It is a modern battle of the wilderness, enormously enlarged, spread out over more time and territory, and dotted here and there with an Antietam or a Gettysburg. Three Weeks of Hell.

It has been three weeks of unrelenting Hell.

In fact, the comparison is hardly fair to Hell. Nobody really knows what Hell is like except that it is probably warm. Many thousand Americans now know the Argonne only too well. They know it is never warm there.

God only knows where the sun has gone. It has been raining continuously since the drive started. That was on September 26. It is always cold. The rain is finely woven and a clammy as a funeral garment.

It has a way of soaking through the skin on into the body of man until his very heart seems to be pumping the rainwater along the veins instead of blood. It wets all the world. Falling from the trees into the grass, raindrops gleam damply under a dripping sky. Overhead hangs a gray, cob-webby vapor.

It is most oppressive. It seems to clog the lungs and make breathing difficult. It is a smothering, chilling, depressing fog. A man gets to hunching for just one blast of clear, fresh, warming sunshine. Men Matted With Mud.

Down comes about 5 o'clock these mornings. As soon as the first streaks of light begin splitting the thick mist, John Soldier lifts himself out of his "fox hole," which he hastily dug and into which he hastily plastered himself when he scooped it out in the wet ground with a shovel or bayonet or even a tin mess plate.

It affords some protection from the shells and machine-gun bullets. Not much, but some. The soldier comes out of his hole matted with mud. The rain does not stop when the battle pauses. It goes on through the fog, dreary night, trickling into the "fox holes," turning them into wallows.

The man pulls himself out of his shelter with a noise like yanking a rubber boot out of the mud. He has had no sleep. No man can sleep in a cold puddle with gunfire for a lullaby.

He has had little to eat except a snatcher of his field rations which he carries when he goes into battle. After the first day, few men have much of that left. It is a tough enough job juggling extra ammunition and other equipment without bothering with extra rations. What he has he sure to be wet.

Guns Resume Fire. Sometimes they are able to get grub up to the men on the first line during battle, but not often. With dawn the artillery and machine-guns resume. Their fire has been only intermittent during the night. Now the shells fall splashing into the watery fields, raising mists of mud. Machine-gun bullets splash in layers through the fog.

The line goes forward. His clothes clinging to him like a cold, flimsy epidermis, his feet slipping in the mud at every step, the American ace picks up additional ground. The American ace is the American infantryman. Foot by foot, yard by yard, the line moves. Always it moves forward.

The ground yielded by Americans in this war so far can be counted in inches. The men take cover as best they can. They advance and dig in. Then they advance some more and dig in. It is slow work. It is deadly work. They are moving on against the fire from the German guns which thickens the air like the very mist.

Kitchen Work of War. This campaign in the Argonne is the kitchen work of the war. It is sheer drudgery. There is nothing spectacular about it. It compares to the average great battle in point of glamor as ditch digging compares to portrait painting.

In the Argonne all glamor is pretty well dulled by mud. Yet it is a very great battle.

It is one of the most important of the war. The German view of it is indicated by the terrific resistance they are making. They pour in their crack divisions daily in an effort to stop the American infantry.

They use their veteran soldiers against the lads who little over a year ago knew practically nothing of soldiering.

Our Men Keep Gaining. The veterans have orders to hang on at all costs. Day by day, however, the boys from the American cities and farms keep gaining.

You can see big bunches of the Kaiser's seasoned soldiers coming down the roads from the front almost every hour of the day, minus their guns, with American soldiers herding them along toward the prison cages. You can see the Germans lying dead in clusters on the ground over which the Americans advance.

In three weeks the Americans have

gained about ten miles on a front of twenty miles.

Every mile was a mile of bitter resistance.

It is a rolling, hilly country over which they fight. There are frequent stretches of woods, so thick it would be impossible to ride a bicycle through them without a road. The Argonne Forest, where Whitties's lost legion made its immortal battle, was part of the country covered in the operation.

New Yorkers Win Glory

New York's Seventy-seventh Division took much of that forest. They had to dig out there by the very roots. Little towns occur at frequent intervals over most of the region. They are mere wide places in the road as a rule, but about them Americans and Germans build battles which will be historic.

There are spots which are bywords in the army at present as scenes of terrible scores—scenes which will be hard to locate after the war. This fighting is not a matter of every day or so. It is a daily affair, it has developed almost into routine business.

The soldier gets out of his "fox hole" in the morning, picks up his rifle and goes to fighting methodically as a working man back home picks up his dinner pail and starts for his daily job. Both knock off at nightfall. Instead of a warm dinner, however, the soldier crawls into another reeking "fox hole."

That is unless he is dead and buried on some damp hillside of France or wounded and on the way back to the hospital in a joggling truck.

More Like Automations

A man may put several days at the very front line. Then he goes back for a short rest. Fresh divisions are always moving in while worn divisions are coming out. The Americans have so perfected the machinery of war for this drive that everything moves automatically.

Long lines of ghostly helmeted men suddenly appear out of the mist on the roads which feed the battle front and as suddenly disappear again. They move silently. Their heads are bent forward against the rain. Occasionally an officer mutters a low command, but there is little talking among the men. This is especially true when they are going in.

When they are coming out there is apt to be more conversation. The tension is relaxed. Besides, they are returning to something to eat, dry clothes and warm beds.

The saddest part in the coming out is the reduced number of the marching men. So it goes on day after day. So it has gone on for twenty-one days. Out of this scullery of war the American infantryman is emerging as the greatest fighter the world ever has seen.

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Shanghai Share Market

Messrs. J. P. Bisset and Co., write as follows in their weekly report: Although the Stock Exchange remained opened on 18th, 19th and 20th, and the morning of the 21st inst., a holiday feeling prevailed and business was restricted to a very few transactions. The Exchange will be closed on the afternoon of the 22nd and all day of the 23rd on account of the Victory Celebrations, business being resumed on the 25th inst. Rates remain practically unchanged. Ready money seems increasingly scarce, greatly restricting business. Sterling Exchange Quotation.—The T.T. Rate on London today is 5s. 1d.

Following is the cash business recorded: November 15 and 16.—No official business recorded.

November 18.—Chinese Engineerings Tia. 10. Shanghai Lands Tia. 69 1/2. Shanghai Gas Tia. 24. Anglo-Javas Tia. 8 1/2. Senawangs Tia. 9. Tanah Merahs Tia. 0.90.

November 19.—Almas Tia. 8. Tanah Merahs Tia. 0.90. Ziangbes Tia. 5. New Engineering Tia. 25. Telephone Tia. 79. Shanghai Docks Tia. 141.

November 20.—Shanghai Docks Tia. 142. Shanghai Lands Tia. 69 1/2. Culty Dairy Tia. 10 1/2. Chempedaks Tia. 7 1/2. Saa Manggie Tia. 3.90.

November 21.—Kungyik Cottons Tia. 16.10.

COTTON MARKET

Reuter's Service
London, November 18.—Today's Cotton prices were:
Good Middling Texas 1 1/2 inch staple spot 22.83d.
November 20.63d.
January 19.18d.

LONDON RUBBER MARKET

Reuter's Service
London, November 18.—Today's Rubber prices were:
Plantation First Latex Crepe: Spot, 2s. 5 1/4d. paid.
January to June, 2s. 5 1/4d. paid.
Tendency of market, quiet.
Previous quotation, London. Nov. 16.
Spot, 2s. 5 1/4d. value.
January to June, 2s. 5 1/4d. sellers.
Tendency of market, dull.

Passengers Arrived

Per C.N. s.s. Shinliang from Hongkong: Messrs. Knapper, Bower and Gilbert and son.
Per C.M. s.s. Hsinchi from Foochow: Mrs. Froms and child and Mrs. Heibling.
Per C.M. s.s. Hainming from Tientsin: Brothers Marie Elce and Tules Raphas.
Per C.M. s.s. Kiangteen from Ningpo: Mrs. A. Hudson, Miss L. B. Broome and Mr. Wilcox.
Per G.N. s.s. Fengtien from Tientsin: Mr. Read, Mrs. Johnson and Miss Leach.
Per L.C. s.s. Luohuo from Hankow: Miss Batten, Messrs. Hill, Gregory, Mr. and Mrs. Morris and six British Navalmen.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.
Euryates Oct. 30
Sussex Nov. 1
Shidzuoka Maru Nov. 11
Aki Maru Nov. 22
For San Francisco
Nanhai Oct. 27
Korea Maru Nov. 8
Ecuador Nov. 9
Siberia Maru Nov. 17
For Seattle
Katori Maru Oct. 29
For Tacoma
Manila Maru Oct. 29
Andes Maru Nov. 9
Justin Nov. 8
For Vancouver
Stanley Dollar Nov. 14
Harold Dollar Nov. 17

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Date	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept. 14	Japan	Matsu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Oct. 1	Japan	Melbo Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Oct. 22	Shanghai	Shanghai	Am.	Am.
Oct. 26	Shanghai	Hirano Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Oct. 28	Japan	Pacific	Jap.	G.N. Tel. Co.
Oct. 31	Japan	Hikoshima Maru	Jap.	Susuld Co.
Nov. 2	Singapore	Tosan Maru	Jap.	Jap.
Nov. 9	Japan	Lijin	Chi.	Customs
Nov. 11	Cruise	Kienhsia	Chi.	W. & Co.
Nov. 14	Hankow	Chuentiao	Chi.	Custom
Nov. 19	Hongkong	Hanping	Chi.	H.Y.P.I. Co.
Nov. 19	Lungkow	Stentor	Chi.	H.Y.P.I. Co.
Nov. 19	Tientsin	Irene	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Nov. 20	Hongkong	Kienkong	Chi.	W. & Co.
Nov. 20	Shanghai	Kingsing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Nov. 20	Shanghai	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
Nov. 20	Shanghai	Shingding	Chi.	Chi.
Nov. 20	Japan	Yungling Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Nov. 21	Swatow	Paojing	Br.	B. & S.
Nov. 21	Hongkong	Kwangtuh	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Nov. 21	Japan	Chuyi Maru	Jap.	S. Shokal
Nov. 21	Chefoo	Hsinkong	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Nov. 21	Hankow	Daichi Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Nov. 22	Newchwang	Kiangfoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Nov. 22	Foochow	Tooman	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Nov. 22	Foochow	Keelung Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Nov. 22	Chinwangtao	Upolu	Jap.	K.M.A.
Nov. 22	Japan	Ningshin	Jap.	S.P.S.N. C.
Nov. 22	Japan	Iritoku Maru	Jap.	Jap.
Nov. 22	Japan	Hoijun Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.

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Yesan Maru Nov. 17

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at 9 p.m.

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TODAY

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the C.M. s.s. China will leave the Customs Jetty at 5 p.m.

TOMORROW

The tender conveying passengers on board the S. M. R. s.s. Sakaki

Thursday, November 28, 1918.

The tender conveying passengers on board the S.M.I. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 9 p.m.

Friday, November 29, 1918.

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the R.V.F. s.s. Simbirsk will leave the Customs Jetty at 4 p.m.

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Money And Bullion
Sovereigns: buying rate.
⑤ 5/1=Th. 3.93
⑤ exch. 72.7=Max. \$5.41
Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate,
⑤ 121=Th. 82.44
⑤ 72.7=Max. \$113.67
Mex. Dollars Market Rate: 72.4
Shai Gold Bars: 978 touch Th. 262
Copper Cash per taol 1825
Native Interest Th. .08

Latest London Quotations
Bar Silver 481d.
Bank Rate of Discount 5%
Ex. Paris on London Fr. 25.93
Ex. N. Y. on London T.T. \$4.76

Exchange Closing Quotations
London T.T. 5/1
London Demand 5/11
India T.T. 339
Paris T.T. 660
New York Demand 623
New York Demand 1211
Hongkong T.T. 66
Japan T.T. 441
Batavia T.T. 2843
Singapore T.T. 46

Banks Buying Rates
London Demand 5/2
London 4 m/s. Cds. 5/3
London 4 m/s. Docy. 5/3
London 6 m/s. Cds. 5/4
London 6 m/s. Docy. 5/4
Paris 4 m/s. 691
New York o/d Docy. 1223
Singapore T.T. 463

Roules Exchange
Today's Bank Buying Rate
For Roules
Roules 1,100 Th. 100
Roules 100 =Mex. 12.50

Customs House Exchange Rates For
November
Hk. Th. 5.45 @ 5/11 \$1
" 1 @ 1.50 Mex. \$1.50
" 1 @ 874 France 7.51
" 0.75 @ 1221 Gold \$1
" 1 @ 441 Yen 2.48
" 1 @ 15 Rupees 4.30
" 1 @ — Roules —

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL
TIENTSIN

Cable Address
ASTOR

The leading Hotel in Tientsin.
Delightfully situated, facing
Victoria Park, and located in
the Centre of the Town's Life
and Business.
Spacious and Luxurious
Dining and Reception Rooms.
Every Bedroom with private
Bath and Toilet.
First Class Cuisine and
Selected Cellar, under Foreign
supervision.
Central Heating, Electric
Light, Modern Sanitary
Arrangements.
Hotel Motor-Omnibus and
Porters meet all Trains and
Boats.
THE MANAGEMENT

The China Mutual Life Insurance
Co., Ltd.

Parents should take advantage
of the present high rate
of exchange to provide for
the future education of their
children.

Write to us for particulars
of our Special Policies, at
10 Canton Road,
Shanghai.

"BICKERTON'S"
PRIVATE HOTEL

73, 74 and 75 Bubbling Well Road.
Seven minutes from Bund by tram.
Strictly first-class cuisine under the
personal supervision of the proprietress.
Separate baths, hot and cold
water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

British-America Assurance Co.

Telephone No. 98
The undersigned, as agents for
the above company, are prepared
to grant policies against Fire on
Foreign and Native risk at Current
Rates.

FRAZAR & CO.

Chartered Bank of
India, Australia and
China

Incorporated by Royal Charter
1853.

Capital \$1,200,000
Reserve Fund 2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Share-
holders 1,200,000

Head Office:
33 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chair-
man.

Sir Duncan Carmichael,
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.,
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.,
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.,
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton,
G.C.B.

W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.,
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.,
The Bank of England,
The London City & Midland Bank
Limited.

The London County and Westminster
Bankers:

Bank, Limited.

The National Provincial Bank of
England, Limited.

The National Bank of Scotland,
Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar, Bhojpur, Puket,
Bangkok, Ipoh, Rangoon,
Batavia, Karachi, Saigon,
Bombay, Kiang, Seremban,
Calcutta, Kobe, Singapore,
Canton, Kuala-Lumpur, Shanghai,
Cebu, Madras, Sourabaya,
Colombo, Malacca, Taiping,
Delhi, Manila, (F. M. S.),
Fochow, Medan, Tawoy (Lower
Burma),
Haiphong, New York, Tientsin,
Hongkong, Penang, Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above
Agencies and Branches and also on
the principal Commercial Cities
throughout the world. Bills of Ex-
change bought, Travelling Letters of
Credit issued and every description
of Banking and Exchange business
undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current De-
posit Accounts, according to arrange-
ment.

Fixed Deposits are received for
twelve months and shorter periods
at rates to be ascertained on applica-
tion.

A. I. D. STEWART,
Manager.

Subscriptions for the

VICTORY

FRENCH WAR LOAN

received by

Banque de l'Indo-Chine

29 The Bund

at preferential exchange

facilities granted on

application

THE MANAGEMENT

THE CHINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Parents should take advantage

of the present high rate

of exchange to provide for

the future education of their

children.

Write to us for particulars

of our Special Policies, at

10 Canton Road,

Shanghai.

THE CHINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Parents should take advantage

of the present high rate

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the future education of their

children.

Write to us for particulars

of our Special Policies, at

10 Canton Road,

Shanghai.

THE CHINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Parents should take advantage

of the present high rate

of exchange to provide for

the future education of their

children.

Write to us for particulars

of our Special Policies, at

10 Canton Road,

Shanghai.

Hongkong & Shanghai
Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000
Silver 19,500,000

\$34,500,000

Reserve Liability of Pro-
prietors \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG

Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak Chairman,
G. T. M. Edkins Esq., Deputy
Chairman.

A. H. Compton Esq.,
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dowell,
C. S. Gubbay Esq.,
Hon. Mr. D. Landale,
E. V. D. Parr Esq.,
W. L. Pattenden Esq.,
J. A. Plummer Esq.

Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy, Ipoh, Penang,
Bangkok, Johore, Rangoon,
Batavia, Kobe, Saigon,
Bombay, Kuala-Lumpur, S. Francisco,
Calcutta, London, Shanghai,
Canton, Lyons, Singapore,
Colombo, Malacca, Sourabaya,
Fochow, Manila, Tientsin,
Hankow, Nagasaki, Yokohama,
Harbin, New York, Vladivostok,
Hioho, Peking, Yokohama

London County and Westminster
Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Ac-
counts and on Fixed Deposits accord-
ing to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Drafts granted on approved
Securities, and every description of
Banking and Exchange business
transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the
chief commercial places in Europe,
India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan
and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Capital (fully paid) \$5,000,000

Reserve Fund 28,980,000

Capital Contributed by the
Chinese Government 3,500,000

Reserve Fund 1,750,000

Head office: PETERSBURG.

Paris office: 3, Rue Boudreau.

London office: 64 Old Broad St., E.C.

Branches:

London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie
& Co.

Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser
le Developpement du Commerce et
de l'Industrie en France. Ban-
que de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

Lyons: Societe Generale pour
favoriser le Developpement du
Commerce et de l'Industrie en
France.

For Eastern Branches and Agencies:

Bombay, Harbin, Peking,
Chanchun, Hongkong, Shanghai,
Cebu, Newchwang, Tientsin,
Dairen, Nikolayevsk, Vladivostok,
Hailan, O-Amur, Yokohama,
Hankow

81 Branches and Agencies in
Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Ac-
count and Fixed Deposits in Taels,
Dollars and Roules. Terms on
application.

Local Bills discounted. Special
facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal
cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZERSKI,
G. CARRERE,
Managers for China, Japan and India.

The Shanghai Commercial and
Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Capital \$541,000.00

Reserve Fund \$11,000.00

Deposits (June 30, 1918) \$2,688,000.00

Cable and Telegraphic Address:
"COMSAVBANK"

Telephone: Central 4521.

Correspondents at the principal
cities throughout China and
domestic exchange a specialty.

Credits granted on approved
Securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Ac-
counts and Fixed Deposits both in
taels and dollars according to ar-
rangement.

Every description of Banking and
Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Savings Ac-
counts at 4% per annum.

Pocket Saving Banks.
Safe Deposit Boxes.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

1 French Bund, Shanghai.

THE SHANGHAI COMMERCIAL AND SAVINGS BANK, LTD.

9, Ningpo Road.

Capital \$541,000.00

Reserve Fund \$11,000.00

Deposits (June 30, 1918) \$2,688,000.00

Cable and Telegraphic Address:
"COMSAVBANK"

Telephone: Central 4521.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorized by Presidential
Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorized Capital ... \$20,000,000.00

Paid-Up Capital ... \$12,379,900.00

Reserve Fund \$1,398,553.00

Special Reserve Fund \$1,898,933.48

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Taiyuan, Shanghai,
Tientsin, Kaifeng, Hankow,
Changchun, Wuhu, Ichang,
Anking, Chungking,
Dairen, Harbin, Nanchang,
Moukden, Ningpo, Fochow,
Newchwang, Nanking, Amoy,
Harbin, Chinkiang, Canton,
Kiris, Soochow, Hongkong,
Chefoo, Tientsin, Swatow,
Tientsin, Yangchow, Chungking

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Loans granted on approved
Securities. Local Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Ac-
count and Dollar Current Account at
3 per cent per annum and on Fixed
Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 4 per
cent per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 5 per
cent per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 6 per
cent per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

Shanghai, 1st Nov., 1918.

Banque Belge Pour
L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de
Belgique

Societe Anonyme

Paid-Up Capital ... Frs. 20,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London office: 3 Bishopsgate.

Branches at Peking, Tientsin,
Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and
Rotterdam.

President:
JEAN JADOT

Gouverneur Societe Generale de
Belgique.

Bankers:

London: Martin's Bank Ltd.

Brussels: Societe Generale de Bel-
gique.

Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.

Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne
Societe Anonyme.

Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir
National d'Escompte d'Paris.

New York: National City Bank of
New York.

Interest allowed on Current Ac-
counts and fixed deposits accord-
ing to arrangements.

Every description of banking and
exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS,
Manager for China.

Yokohama Specie
Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 48,000,000

Capital Paid-up ... Yen 43,000,000

Reserve Fund Yen 24,300,000

London Bankers:

The London County and Westminster
and Parr's Bank, Ltd.

The National Provincial and Union
Bank of England, Ltd.

The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Bombay, Los Angeles, S. Francisco,
Buenos Ayres, London, Seattle,
Calcutta, Lyons, Shanghai,
Changchun, Manila, Shimonoseki,
Dairen, Mukden, Singapore,
Hankow, Nagasaki, Sourabaya,
Harbin, Newchwang, Sydney,
Hongkong, New York, Tientsin,
Honolulu, Osaka, Yokohama,
Kaiyuan, Peking, Tientsin,
Rangoon, Tsingtau

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Ac-
counts and Fixed Deposits in Taels
and Dollars, according to arrange-
ment.

Drafts granted on principal places
in Japan, Korea, Formosa, China
and the chief commercial places in
Europe, India and America.

Every description of Banking and
Exchange Business transacted

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Bank of Canton,
Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Capital (fully paid) H\$2,000,000.00

Reserve Fund H\$ 240,000.00

Investment reserve fund H\$ 40,000.00

Head Office

No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office

No. 2 Ningpo Road

Interest allowed on Current Ac-
counts and Fixed Deposits according
to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and
Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Asst. Manager.

International Banking
Corporation

Head Office:
National City Bank Building
55 Wall Street, New York.

Capital and Surplus U.S. \$4,500,000

Undivided Profits U.S. \$1,712,000

H. T. S. Green,
President & General Manager.

London Office:
25 Bishopsgate, E. C.

San Francisco Office:
232 Montgomery Street.

For Eastern Branches

China: Shanghai, Peking, Tientsin,
Hankow, Hongkong, Canton,
Japan: Yokohama, Kobe,
Philippines: Manila, Cebu,
India: Bombay, Calcutta,
Straits Settlements: Singapore,
Dutch East Indies: Batavia, Soer-
abaya.

West Indian and Central American
Branches:

Republic of Panama: Panama, Colon,
Republic of Colombia: Medellin,
Dominican Republic: Santo Dom-
ingo, San Pedro de Macoris.

Santiago, Puerto Plata.

In addition to our own Branches, by
reason of our close affiliation with
The National City Bank of New York
we are able to offer the facilities of
its branches at Bahal, Buenos
Aires, Caracas, Genoa, Havana,
Montevideo, Moscow, Petrograd, Rio
de Janeiro, San Juan, P. R., Santiago
de Cuba, Santos, Sao Paulo, Val-
paraiso.

Commercial and Travellers' Letters
of Credit, Bills of Exchange and
Cable Transfers bought and sold.
Current accounts opened and Fixed
Deposits taken on rates that may be
ascertained on application to the
Bank.

H. C. GULLAND,
Manager.

Business and Official Notices

The Hing Wah Paste Mfg. Company, Limited

Problem of high cost of living solved.

Our Macaroni, Paste Star, Vermicelli in coil and all soup stuffs, etc., are made from the choicest ingredients with the latest foreign-made machinery under the most hygienic conditions.

People living in China should consume the products of local industries, especially food stuffs.

We guarantee our goods are cheaper and fresher than imported goods.

Our goods have been examined and certified by the Hongkong Government Chemist.

Samples on application.

71 North Soochow Road.
Telephone Central 3385.

T. Ichiki & Co.

Phone North 2431.

Dealer in
Musical Instruments and Music.
Y. 28, North Soochow Road.

Calculator Machines for Sale

A time-and-money-saving machine which adds, subtracts, multiplies and divides. Sold for the small sum of Tls. 15.00 only.

APPLY TO THE
Continental Import & Export Company
8 MUSEUM ROAD.

38867

SPECIALIST

(can speak English well)
For
Venereal and Surgical Diseases.
Men and Women's Diseases.
Skin Diseases and Rheumatism.
Injection of all kinds of vaccine serum, and 1914 (606). Test of blood.
Charges moderate.
(Japanese) Dr. K. WATANABE, A.M., M.D.
21 Haining Road (5th house from North Soochow Road).
Tel. North 2379.

17846

COAL

per ton
Hongay Anthracite \$32
Honon Anthracite No. 1 ... 30
Honon Anthracite No. 2 ... 28
House Coal No. 1 27
House Coal No. 2 25
House Coal No. 3 23
Kitchen Coal No. 1 24
Kitchen Coal No. 2 22
Weight, Quality and Prompt Delivery Guaranteed.

Order books on application.

THE EASTERN SYNDICATE

128A Soochow Road,
Phone, Central 3255.

19927

CARPETS

Come and see us before buying elsewhere. Our prices are the lowest: our goods are the best.
TIENTSIN CARPETS AND RUGS
Sheep or Camel Hair

Made to order from customers' designs.

HWA YENG FACTORY
127 Peking Road

Carpet Factory

Yee Chong-hung
Established 20 Years
363 Nanking Road

Tientsin Carpets of all descriptions: assortment of designs: moderate prices. Inspection invited.

19922

Chen Chan Tai & Co.

All kinds of new skins and furs have now arrived from their noted places of produce: sable, ermine, otter, beaver, mink, musquash, tiger, leopard, wolf, raccoon, cat (black all over), and naturally black, white, red, and yellow fox skins, etc., all of superior quality and good for gentlemen's and ladies' garments, collars, muffs, etc. Gray, black and white goatskin rugs in large sizes. Our furs are superior and moderate in price.

No. 133, Honan Road, Shanghai.
Telephone No. 2933.

19732

HONMA HOSPITAL,

No. 8, Miller Road. Tel. North 2261

Dr. T. YAMADA,
(former Assistant at the Imperial University at Tokyo and Fukuoka.)
Internal Medicine, Children's Diseases.

Dr. K. HONMA,
(former Assistant at the Imperial University at Fukuoka.)
Women's Diseases, Confinement, Surgery, Skin Diseases.

Shipping Items

The L.C. s.s. Suilow left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.
The C.N. s.s. Poyang left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.
The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.
The C.M. s.s. Whahta left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.
The C.N. s.s. Chungking left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.
The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.
The N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru (Osaka-Shanghai Line) with mails left Moji on Friday and may be expected to arrive in Shanghai today.
The C.N. s.s. Tungchow left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai on Thursday.
The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.
The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.
The L.C. s.s. Kutwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.
The C.N. s.s. Shengking will leave Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai today.
The C.N. s.s. Kailong will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.
The L.C. s.s. Tuckwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.
The C.N. s.s. Nankin will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.
The N.K.K. s.s. Sulyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.
The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung will leave Hankow for Shanghai Tuesday next.
The C.N. s.s. Wuchang will leave Hankow for Shanghai Tuesday next.

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1918

Date and Destination	Per	Chl.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Roa.
Today							
Japan, Canada, U.S. & Europe	China	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00
Swatow and Hongkong	Yingchow	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00
Singapore	Train & Str.	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00
China & America v. Nagasaki	China	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00
Nagasaki, Kobe, Yama, Canada	China	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00
Honolulu, U.S. & Europe	China	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00
Peking and Tientsin every day	China	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00
Tientsin (Daily except Sunday)	China	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00
Tomorrow							
Hongkong	Singapore	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00
Hongkong and Canton	Singapore	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00
Hongkong and Canton	Singapore	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00
Swatow	Train & Str.	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00
Swatow	Train & Str.	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00
Hankow	Train & Str.	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00
Wingchow	Train & Str.	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00
Foochow	Train & Str.	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00
Tuesday, November 26.							
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Train & Str.	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00
Wednesday, Nov. 27.							
Hongkong	Train & Str.	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00
Thursday, Nov. 28.							
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Train & Str.	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00
Friday, Nov. 29.							
Japan, Canada, U.S. & Europe	China	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00
via S. U. A.	China	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00

† Supplementary ordinary mail will close at 3 p.m. and registration between 11:00 a.m. and 2:00 p.m.
A Registration 5 p.m. on previous value 3:30 p.m. Parcel post and money orders noon.
C Letters and boxes with declared Mails for Hankow close every day at 11:30 a.m. and 9 p.m. Registration at 11:30 a.m. and 8:30 p.m. and for Peking and Tientsin every day at 9 p.m. Registration at 5 p.m. the Russian Post Office.

Amusements

OLYMPIC THEATRE

(Performance Start at 9.15 p.m.)

NEW PROGRAMME

for
Sunday and Monday
November 24 and 25

Showing the following new films

New Gaumont Graphic

MARY BOLAND

in
A Five Reel photoplay

"THE PRINCE OF HAPPINESS"

"HAYSTACKS and STEEPLES"

A Triangle Keystone Comedy

In Two Parts

Matinee Today at 3.15 p.m.

Amusements

ISIS THEATRE

Corner of Jukong and North
Szechuen Roads

PROGRAMME

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday

25th, 26th and 27th November

The Great Triangle Fine-Art
Feature

NORMA TALMADGE

in

"Children In The House"

The story of a deserted woman true to her husband to the end. And the end a great climax.

Superb Acting, Scenes in Fairyland, Thrilling Chase of Robbers and the Timely Rescue of Children in a Burning House.

Dress Circle Seats 40 Cents

Box Seats 50 Cents

Today's Matinee And Evening Programme

"Peg O' The Ring"

4th, 5th, 6th and 7th Episodes.

Another Paramount Five-Part Feature

WILL BE PRESENTED

AT THE

VICTORIA THEATRE

On November 24th and 25th

"Tess of the D'Urbervilles"

In Five Parts

MATINEE

TODAY

Night Performance at 9.15 p.m.

At the APOLLO THEATRE -- SHANGHAI'S PICTURE PLAY HOUSE

A BIG BOX OFFICE ATTRACTION

NORMA TALMADGE

in

"THE

SOCIAL SECRETARY"

A bright and attractive Five Reel melodrama featuring this great artiste. A word about the Film Story

5 PARTS

EACH ONE A GEM OF RICH
COMEDY

We shall also screen with
The Star Film

A genuine high comedy, admirably constructed and handled with skill. "The Social Secretary" is among those plays hardest to write and easiest to criticize in a fault-finding mood, but it escapes censure through plausibility, through charm of presentation and through the remarkable interpretation of Norma Talmadge and a support of unusual intelligence. It gets over with a "zip" in spite of the fact that some of the material, the country girl's adventure in the city as a typist, is far from new. It is new in methods and it fairly sparkles at times with that spirit of vivacious entertainment sadly lacking in most stories. It is kept within comedy lines by plausibility, never straining for melodramatic effect, yet there is an element of suspense and no little amount of adventurous incident.

5 PARTS

EACH ONE FULL OF THRILLING
MELODRAMA

"THE JUDGE"

A Triangle Two Parts film packed from start
to finish with Bubbles Of Joy

TONIGHT

A Great Fox Film
"PRINCESS ROMANOFF"
A truly royal Photo Play.

AT

9.15 P.M.

MATINEE, TODAY

"WHO IS NO. 1?"

AT

3 P.M.

Episode 1: "The Flaming Cross" | Episode 2: "The Flying Fortress"

Time and Prices as usual

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Booking at Robinson's.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Nov. 24	—	San Francisco	China	Am.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Nov. 25	—	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
Nov. 25	—	San Francisco	Suma Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Dec. 7	—	Seattle, etc.	Osaka	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Dec. 7	—	Vancouver	Bonnie Dollar	Br.	R. D. & Co.
Dec. 7	—	Tacoma, etc.	Africa Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Dec. 7	—	San Francisco	Colombia	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Dec. 17	—	Seattle, etc.	Fushimi Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Dec. 21	—	San Francisco	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
Dec. 23	—	Vancouver	Korea Maru	Jap.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 12	—	San Francisco	Nanking	Jap.	T. K. K.
Jan. 19	—	San Francisco	Siberia Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
Jan. 21	—	San Francisco	Yamashiro Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Jan. 21	—	Vancouver	Yamashiro Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Feb. 1	—	San Francisco	Yamashiro Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Feb. 11	—	San Francisco	Yamashiro Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Mar. 1	—	San Francisco	Yamashiro Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Nov. 27	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Oni Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Nov. 29	—	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yama	Kokura Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Nov. 29	—	Nagasaki	Shimabara	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Nov. 30	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Dec. 4	—	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yama	Yamashiro Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Dec. 4	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Yamashiro Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Dec. 7	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Yamashiro Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Dec. 10	—	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yama	Chikugo Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Dec. 10	—	Kobe	Tamba Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR EUROPE INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

—	—	London, etc.	Yokohama Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
—	—	London, etc.	Kaga Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Nov. 24	—	Hongkong	Kwangtong	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Nov. 25	4:00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
Nov. 25	4:30	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.M.S. Co.
Nov. 25	4:30	Swatow & Hongkong	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
Nov. 26	—	F'chow, K'lung & Takao	Kohoku Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Nov. 26	—	D.L. Hongkong & Canton	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
Nov. 26	—	F'chow	Hsinchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Nov. 29	—	D.L. Hongkong & Canton	Kwelin	Br.	B. & S.
Nov. 29	—	Hongkong & Manila	Fushimi Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Nov. 24	—	D.L. W'wei, Chefoo & T'sin	Kingsing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Nov. 24	—	Chinwangtao	Upolu	Jap.	K.M.A.
Nov. 24	—	T'sin, Dainy & T'sao	Keelung Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Nov. 26	2:00	W'wei, Chefoo & T'sin	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
Nov. 26	4:00	Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
Nov. 26	—	Chefoo & Tientsin	Hsinchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Nov. 26	—	Tientsin	Toonan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Nov. 27	—	Dairen	Tekishin Maru	Jap.	D.K.K.
Nov. 28	10:00	W'wei, Chefoo & T'sin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
Nov. 29	4:00	Vladivostok	Shimabara	Rus.	R.V.F.
Nov. 29	7:30	Chingtao & Dairen	Kobe Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Nov. 24	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangfoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Nov. 24	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Wooing	Br.	B. & S.
Nov. 25	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Lungho	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Nov. 25	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tachang Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
Nov. 26	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Suiwo	Chi.	J. M. & Co.
Nov. 26	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
Nov. 27	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.

*A.M. N.M.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

Arrivals

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Nov. 23	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Nov. 23	Hongkong	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
Nov. 23	Hongkong	Grayson	Br.	B. & S.
Nov. 23	Hongkong	Taiyang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Nov. 23	Hongkong	Wingsang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Nov. 23	Hankow	Lungho	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Nov. 23	Hankow	Kianghain	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Nov. 23	Hankow	Wooing	Br.	B. & S.
Nov. 23	Hankow	Tachang Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
Nov. 23	Hankow	Hsinchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Nov. 23	Chefoo	Hsinchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Nov. 23	Chefoo	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
Nov. 23	Japan	Nishio Maru	Jap.	Jap.
Nov. 23	Chinwangtao	Jinyo Maru	Jap.	Jap.

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Nov. 23	noon Swatow	Paoing	Br.	B. & S.
Nov. 23	D.L. Swatow	Tamsui	Br.	B. & S.
Nov. 23	—	Taiwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Nov. 23	noon W'wei, Chefoo & T'sin	Shunien	Br.	B. & S.
Nov. 23	Tientsin	Toko Maru	Jap.	D. K. K.
Nov. 23	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S.N. Co.
Nov. 23	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Siangyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Nov. 23	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.

Men-of-War In Port

Action	Date	From	Name	Flag	Tons	Gun	Max	Commander
WTW	Oct. 10	—	Snipe	Br.	g-b.	—	—	—
M.M.B.	Oct. 10	—	Villalobos	Am.	g-b.	—	—	—
W.V.V.	Oct. 10	—	Nightingale	Br.	g-b.	—	—	—
PAOB	Oct. 18	—	Sei Caboto	Chi.	g-b.	—	—	—
—	—	—	Kiang	Chi.	g-b.	—	—	—
—	—	—	Litchoan	Chi.	g-b.	—	—	—
—	—	—	Toutai	Chi.	g-b.	—	—	—
—	—	—	Kanien	Chi.	g-b.	—	—	—
—	—	—	Lenden	Chi.	g-b.	—	—	—
—	—	—	Houpong	Chi.	g-b.	—	—	—
2C	Nov. 6	—	Gnat	Br.	g-b.	—	—	—
—	Nov. 8	—	Klnha	Br.	g-b.	—	—	—
1C	Nov. 15	—	Scarab	Br.	g-b.	—	—	—
—	Nov. 15	—	Chienan	Chi.	g-b.	—	—	—
—	Nov. 11	—	Fukong	Chi.	g-b.	—	—	—
—	Nov. 18	—	Uji	Jap.	g-b.	—	—	—
—	—	—	Sumida	Jap.	g-b.	—	—	—

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. Kiangfoo, Captain J. M. Johannisser, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Woonung, Captain Newcomb, will leave from the French Bund on Sunday, November 24, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Telephone No. 77, Passage Telephone No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Lanchow, tons 2,668 Captain Jackson, 356.)

will leave on Monday, November 25, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers. (Passengers Telephone No. 240.) (Freight Telephone No. 250.)

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co. S. Tachang Maru, Captain H. Yamashiro, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on Monday, November 25, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage, apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Suwo, tons 2,671, Captain Gray, will leave on Tuesday, November 26, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers. (Passengers Telephone No. 240.) (Freight Telephone No. 250.)

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Poyang, Captain Carnaghan, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, November 26, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Telephone No. 77, Passage Telephone No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Chungking, Captain J. Meathrel, will leave on Wednesday, November 27, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Telephone No. 77.

For Southern Ports

HONGKONG.—The Str. Kwangtong, Captain C. Stewart, will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via POOCHOW and KEELUNG.—The Str. Kohoku Maru, Captain S. Ohba, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtzepoo Wharf on Sunday, November 24. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund, Telephone Central No. 4234 and 4235.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Hsin Peking, Captain A. Scott, R.N.R., will leave from the French Bund on Monday, November 25, at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Telephone No. 77, Passage Telephone No. 401.

SWATOW & HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Yingchow, Captain E. B. Simons, will leave from the French Bund on Monday, November 25, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Telephone No. 77, Passage Telephone No. 401.

POOCHOW.—The Str. Hsinchi, Captain E. Hansen, will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Sinkiang, Captain G. W. Eedy, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, November 26, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Telephone No. 77, Passage Telephone No. 401.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Kwelin, Captain F. McGarity, will leave on Thursday, November 28, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Telephone No. 77, Passage Telephone No. 401.

HONGKONG.—The Str. Mexico Maru, Captain K. Komiyama, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtzepoo Wharf on Thursday, Dec. 5, at —. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs jetty at the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund, Central Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

For Northern Ports

CHINWANGTAO DIRECT.—The Kailan Mining Administration S. S. Upolu will despatch on Sunday, November 24. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, 1 Jinkee Road Tel. Central 1115.

CHEFOO & TIENSIN.—The Str. Hsinchi, Captain H. Mackenun, will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

TIENSIN DIRECT.—The Str. Toonan, Captain Taylor, will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

TIENSIN and DAIREN via TSINGTAO.—The Steamer Keelung Maru, Captain Y. Fukami, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtzepoo Wharf on Sunday, November 24. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund, Telephone Central No. 4234 and 4235.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Fengtien, Captain McIntosh, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, November 26, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Telephone No. 77, Passage Telephone No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Tungchow, Captain Harris, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, November 28, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Telephone No. 77, Passage Telephone No. 401.

For Foreign Ports

TACOMA & SEATTLE, CALLING AT VICTORIA, B. C. via NAGASAKI or MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIDZU and YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer Africa Maru, Captain H. Yamamoto, will be despatched on Tuesday, December 3. Through Bills of Lading are granted to overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co. at Seattle and Tacoma. Consignees must accompany shipment. Invoices must accompany launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs' Jetty on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4 The Bund, Telephone No. Central 4234 and 4235.

C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

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The steamers Wuchang and Chungking are specially fitted to handle heavy lifts, etc., but have no accommodation for Foreign passengers.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday and every third Monday and Thursday.

For WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENSIN (and Peking via TIENSIN).—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shunien and Shengkiang.—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailing every Tuesday and Saturday and every alternate Thursday.

For AMOY, SWATOW, HONGKONG, and CANTON.—S.S. Suiyang, Sun-ming, Sinkiang, Yingchow, Singan and Kaifong.—Sailing from the French Bund. Weekly service every Thursday to Amoy and every Sunday to Swatow. Connections at Hongkong with service to Philippines and Australian ports will be advised upon application.

Regular sailing every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday mornings.

For Ningpo.—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4:30 p.m.

The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons, and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE" obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co. (Astor House), or from Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, Russo-Asiatic Bank Buildings, 15 The Bund.

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Freight: Telephone Central 77, Agents, 21-23 French Bund.

Passage: Telephone Central 401.

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FOR NORTH AMERICA* (Tacoma, Seattle and Vancouver via Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama. In connection with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Ry. Att. leave.

AFRICA MARU... (18,000 tons) Capt. H. Yamamoto, Dec. 2 Dec. 3

FOR HONGKONG

MEXICO MARU... (12,000 tons) Capt. K. Komiyama, Dec. 4 Dec. 5

FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS (Tientsin, Tientsin and Dairen).

KEELUNG MARU... (3,000 tons) Capt. Y. Fukami, Nov. 22 Nov. 24

FOR SOUTH CHINA PORTS AND FORMOSA (Poochow, Keelung and Takao).

KOHOKU MARU... (5,200 tons) Capt. S. Ohba, Nov. 24 Nov. 26

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to Europe, South America, South Africa, Australia, India, Java, China, Korea, Vladivostok and also between the principal ports in Japan. Through freight booked from Shanghai

For freight, passage and further information, please apply to—

H. SHIMAMURA, Manager.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA Union Building, 4 The Bund

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For London or Liverpool via ports.
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YOKOHAMA MARU	12,500

AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B. C. and Seattle, Washington.

SUWA MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Sakine	Nov. 29
FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Iriawata	Dec. 17

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

KOKURA MARU	5,000	Capt. G. Ohta	Nov. 29
YAMSHIRO MARU	5,000	Capt. Y. Nakajima	Dec. 6
CHIKUGO MARU	5,000	Capt. M. Taniguchi	Dec. 10

MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE

OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Maehida	Nov. 27
KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saito	Nov. 30
TAKESHIMA MARU	4,500	Capt. R. Arakida	Dec. 4
YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. S. Kawai	Dec. 7

KOBE TO SEATTLE

ATSUTA MARU	14,000	Capt. K. Inatsu	Nov. 25
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FOR JAPAN

TAMBA MARU	12,500	Capt. S. Shiyao	Dec. —
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FOR HONGKONG

KASHIMA MARU	19,000	Capt. Y. Tozawa	Dec. 6
KASHIMA MARU	19,000	Capt. Y. Tozawa	March 6

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

FUSHIMI MARU	21,000		Nov. 27
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AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila).

TANGO MARU	14,000		Dec. —
NOKKO MARU	10,000		Jan. —
KITANO MARU	16,000		Feb. —

CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

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Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information apply to
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Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

November 20th, 1918, and until further notice

Express 5.	Luxe 3. B. S.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line			Luxe 2. B. S.	Mail 4. B. S.	Mail 102. B. S.				
1648	300	0	dep.	Peking	arr.	2200	1900	1020				
1925	635		arr.	Tientsin-Central	dep.	1985	1700	700				
1981	640	84	dep.	Tientsin-Central	arr.	1990	1658	710				
1940			arr.	Tientsin-East	dep.	1990	1645	705				
	123	524	arr.	Mukden	dep.	2004		1040				
Local 5.	Mail 3. B. S.		Tientsin-Pukow Line				Mail 4. B. S.	Local 6.				
715	2115	—	0	dep.	Tientsin-East	arr.	—	634	1612			
725	2125	—	2.71	arr.	Tientsin-Central	dep.	—	115	1635			
745	2145	—		dep.	Tientsin-Central	arr.	—	691	1547			
1135	121	—	78	dep.	Ysanchow	dep.	—	139	1221			
1457	449	—	148	dep.	Tschow	dep.	—	2137	905			
1801	752	—		arr.	Ysianfu	dep.	—	1745	640			
7.	815	—	220	—	Ysianfu	arr.	—	8.	1812			
800		—		dep.	Tsianfu	arr.	—	1778	1545			
1089	1041	—	266	dep.	Tsianfu	dep.	—	1435	1161			
1300	1318	—	318	dep.	Yenchowfu	dep.	—	1161	1225			
1315	1336	—		arr.	Yenchowfu	arr.	—	1142	1052			
1556	1637	—	377	dep.	Linchow	dep.	—	846	620			
1816	1835	—		arr.	Hsichowfu	dep.	—	620	810			
9.	—	—	420	—	Hsichowfu	arr.	—	10.	2077			
630	1855	—		dep.	Pengpu	dep.	—	545	1442			
1156	2325	—	523	arr.	Pengpu	arr.	—	540	1442			
1206	2346	—		dep.	Chingchow	dep.	—	585	1455			
1667	611	—	600	arr.	Chingchow	arr.	—	2015	925			
1846	491	—	631	arr.	Pukow	dep.	—	1830	718			
Fast 6.			Shanghai-Nanking Line					Fast 5.				
720		0	dep.	Nanking-Ferry	arr.			1625				
1420		193	arr.	Shanghai-North	dep.			910				
Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line					Linchow-Tsochuang Branch Line							
900	1360	2190	4.	Yenchowfu	530	1110	1800	4.	Linchow	810	1410	2190
1032	1455	2295	5.	Tsiningchow	638	1219	1905	5.	Tsochuang	702	1305	1905

Auctions

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DRAWING ROOM.—Large Green Axminster Rugs, "Adams Style" Tapestry Covered Drawing Room Furniture in Mahogany-stained Teakwood Frames, large Console Mirror with Console Table, Mahogany-stained Teakwood Music Cabinet with Drop Drawer Fronts, Teakwood Pedestals, Handsome Glass Fire Screen in Copper Frame, Onyx-top Extension Floor Lamp, Large "Victor" Victrola with Valuable Records, One Fine-tuned Upright Grand Piano by "John Brimsdell and Sons" in Mahogany Case, Good Water Colours, Curtains, Vases and Ornaments.

LIBRARY.—Axminster Rugs, Fire Brasses, Teakwood Settee, Book Case, Writing Table, Desk Chair, Valuable Books and Novels, Pictures, etc.

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Electric Light Fittings throughout, including White Frost Verling Bowl, Copper Lanterns and Hammered Copper Camp Frames.

Pantry and Kitchen as usual, including 1 good White Tile lined Ice Chest.

On View on Saturday and Sunday, 24th November and 1st December. Descriptive Catalogues on the premises.

20224

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Last Will and Testament of ELLEN MCGRATH JENSEN, Deceased.

Cause No. 708.

NOTICE

To The Heirs And All Others Interested In The Estate Of The Above-Named Deceased:

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to an order of said Court, that a hearing on the petition for the probate of an instrument purporting to be the Last Will and Testament of said deceased, and for the issuance of Letters of Administration cum testamento annexo, will take place on Monday, December 2, 1918, at 10:00 a.m., in the Session Hall of said Court.

William A. Chapman, Acting Clerk.

Shanghai, China, November 20, 1918.

20225

SHIRTINGS

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Business and Official Notices

Naamloze Vennootschap

Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch en Landbouw-Exploitatie in Langkat.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

As the alteration of our Statutes in accordance with the Resolutions passed at our last General Meeting has been sanctioned by the Government of the Netherlands Indies, the New Companies have now to be registered here and it is anticipated that the scrip will be ready early in January. These Companies will be registered as The Shanghai Loan and Investment Company, Limited, and The Shanghai Exploration and Development Company, Limited.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 24th to 31st December, both days inclusive, and the scrip in the New Companies will be issued to those Shareholders on the Register on that date in accordance with the Resolutions.

By Order of the Directors,
GEORGE MCBAIN,
General Agents.

Shanghai, 22nd November, 1918.

20226

Country Club

AN ENTERTAINMENT

Followed by dancing, arranged by

MRS. STEPHEN

in aid of

B. W. W. A.

and

THE FRENCH RED CROSS

will be given by

Mme. Marguerite Chenu

on Saturday, November 30, at 9.15 p.m.

Tickets, \$3 each, may be obtained from the Secretary or Members Country Club or from Mrs. Stephen, 12 The Bund; Mrs. Phillips, H. M. Consulate-General; Mrs. Girardet, 15 B. Sicawei Road; Mrs. Macleod, 24 Welhaiwei Road; Mrs. Meyer, 18 Avenue Road; Mrs. C. R. Shaw, 18 Medhurst Road.

20230

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Miss. A. Gauhman

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Time 9-12 : 2-6

Tel. 1916.

17287

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and

"MEADOW" BRAND

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Tinned Butter in 2 lb. (nom) tins

Finest Australian

"BULLFINCH" BRAND

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Ball-Bearing Skates, Basket Balls, Stove Polish, Door Springs and Vacuum Bottles.

17997

Palace Hotel

MONDAY, November 25th

at 9.30 p.m.

FAREWELL BENEFIT

to the

Three Texans

Capt. Geo. Ash

(Famous Texan Ranger)

Miss Violet Harley

Buckshot Allison

assisted by other professionals

"A Wonderful Entertainment"

Tickets, \$2.00, on sale at

Palace Hotel

The date of the performance has been changed to November 25th on account of the Peace Celebrations.

20186

RETURNED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS DINNER

at the

Astor House Hotel

on

Monday, November 25th

at 8 p.m.

Variety Entertainment and Dance

N. 24

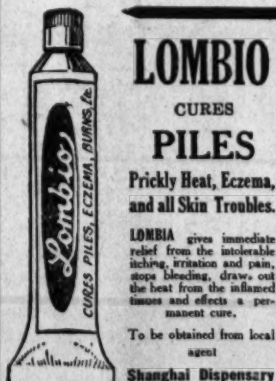
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Notices will be found on
Pages 17 and 19

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Replies must be called for

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To let with board, large front room with verandah and bath room attached. Accommodation for table boarders. Good cuisine. Apply Mrs. G. Pollock.

TO LET

187 Bubbling Well Road

A large comfortable bedroom, with bathroom attached; suitable for married couple or two friends. Use of tennis, garage, stable and telephone.

MOST-COMFORTABLE

communicating rooms offered two guests. Good home in well appointed house. Choice table. Free 1st December. Terms moderate to permanent offers. Apply to Box 289, THE CHINA PRESS.

20231 N. 24.

TO LET, flat of two large comfortable rooms, bath, verandah, kitchen, servants' quarters, with an exceptionally pleasant outlook and situation, on Bubbling Well Road, near Country Club and about 10 minutes from the Bund. Apply to Box 291, THE CHINA PRESS.

20232 N. 27.

TO LET, one large unfurnished room for residence or office: steam heat, private modern bath, hardwood floor. Apply 51 Szechuen Road.

20120

CENTRAL DISTRICT, to let, a small furnished room with bathroom attached, without board. Terms moderate. Apply to Box 228, THE CHINA PRESS.

20060

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TO LET, from 1st December, 1918, various styles of residences, in the Yu Yuen, Hart and Bubbling Well Roads, Western district. Rents ranging from Tls. 55 to Tls. 90 per month. Apply to the China Land and Building Company, Ltd.

20161

NOTICE

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19690

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Born 1915—Still Existing.

Amusement Advertising
will be found on
Page 17

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED, girl beginner as assistant stenographer; good in English spelling preferably, also in French. Reply to Box 286, THE CHINA PRESS.

20227 N. 24.

WANTED, reinforced Concrete Superintendent for outport work. Must be first-class. One year's employment. Reply, giving qualifications and conditions, to Box No. 284, THE CHINA PRESS.

20218 N. 26.

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20229 N. 26.

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TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consular, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translator work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, 1 Museum Road, or P.D. 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

20228 N. 24.

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FOR SALE, the contents of a two-roomed housekeeping flat; exceptionally handsome bedroom suit. No reasonable offer will be refused for contents complete, or separate pieces of furniture. To be seen by appointment. Apply to Box 287, THE CHINA PRESS.

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20007

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"The greatest secret of SUCCESS is to be ready when your opportunity comes."

Are YOU ready? For twenty-five years the INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS have been helping just such men as you prepare for opportunity. Find out what the I.C.S. can do for you.

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THE INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS
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SEND THIS COUPON TODAY



Magazine and Automobile Section of
THE CHINA PRESS
Sunday, November 24, 1918

Bringing Up Father



'Dresser My Daughter Made'

By
Lady Duff-Gordon



LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London, and foremost creator of fashions in the world, presents for the readers of this newspaper every week all that is newest and best in styles for well-dressed women.

Lady Duff-Gordon's Paris establishment brings her into close touch with that centre of fashion.

Lady Duff-Gordon's American establishments are at 37 and 39 West Fifty-seventh street, New York, and 1400 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago.

Dear Editor:

I am so proud of my daughter and her talents that I send this week photographs of her designs instead of my own.

LADY DUFF-GORDON ("Lucile.")

LIKE mother, like daughter. The photographs reprinted on this page are evidences of the truth of the inheritance of genius. They reproduce the designs made by Lady Tiverton, the daughter of Lady Duff-Gordon, the most famous creator of poetic dress of this or any age.

Lady Tiverton is Esme, the Viscountess of Tiverton, and daughter-in-law of the Earl of Halsbury. Lord Halsbury has held the office of High Chancellor of England, the highest judicial office in Great Britain. He was called "The Keeper of the King's Conscience." For seventeen years, and during three different Conservative administrations he was the official royal conscience keeper. By his sturdy character and powerful intelligence he won the admiration even of his most radical opponents. As Speaker of the House of Lords he was at once an autocrat and the most reasonable of Britons. At a Thanksgiving banquet in London given by distinguished Englishmen to equally distinguished Americans he won ten minutes' applause by declaring: "The Anglo-Saxon race can beat the world."

His son, Lord Tiverton, inherits his father's resolution and fearlessness. He met Lady Duff-Gordon's lovely daughter when Miss Wallace was seventeen. The young nobleman and the daughter of the titled artiste in dress were members of the cast of an amateur theatrical production. They fell instantly in love with each other. Their

marriage soon followed. Their son, ten year-old Anthony Giffard, has much of the beauty of his mother and the vigor of character of his father.

"A chip of the old block," was Lady Tiverton's laughing comment when the governess made this report from the nursery:

"Your Ladyship, this morning I tried to frighten Master Anthony to make him quiet. I said, 'If you don't stop roaring a bear will hear you and come into the room and bite off your toes.' His answer, my lady, was, 'Don't be silly, Miss Prim. Bears don't come into bedrooms in England. It isn't done.'"

The three evening gowns pictured on this page represent Lady Tiverton's ideas of correct evening costumes. They tell their own stories of loveliness and suitability. That her mind is the home of Greek ideals is revealed by the largest of the pictures. It shows a gown of beige shot taffeta with a tunic of embroidered gold net. The fascinating irregularity of draperies and trimmings in the second are an expression of the English noblewoman's originality. She departs into sartorial whimsy in the third.

While it is improbable that Lady Tiverton will ever turn her undoubted inheritance of taste and inventiveness to commercial account, her suggestions will always have an interested audience in her celebrated mother and an admiring one in all who see such worthy examples of her between whiles inspirations as these.



Lady Tiverton, daughter of Lady Duff-Gordon, found her inspiration for the gown shown in the large central photograph in Greece. Below, on the right, is one of her evening gowns of beige shot taffeta, with a tunic of embroidered gold net. In the circle on the left Lady Tiverton herself is shown; and below is one of her conceits, whose fascinating irregularities include diagonal trimming on one side.

Echoes From The Argonne And St. Mihiel Fights

(From The Stars and Stripes,
October 4.)

The familiar looking and familiarly spelt French word "saint" is pronounced by at least 89 Yanks out of a hundred as though it were its English counterpart. There is one glorious exception. St. Mihiel is called "San Mihiel" not "Saint Mihiel," by everybody in O.D. who had anything to do with reducing the salient. It is not only pronounced San Mihiel. It has even achieved the distinction of being written that way on division bulletin boards—probably by old campaigners with Philippine, Cuban and Mexican memories cluttering their orthography.

During the German's four years occupation of one tiny hamlet in the St. Mihiel salient, the French population was forced to work for the German officers, prepare their meals, wash their clothes, clean their dirty boots and do various other tasks that were imposed upon them, just as it did in the other towns.

One soldier was an old woman, much better with years and suffering with rheumatism. Her daily task was to care for five rooms, wash and scrub the floors, change the linen and look after the officers' many petty wants. She was not allowed out after 7:30 in the evening or permitted to visit her neighbors without first obtaining permission.

During all those four years this old woman kept hidden away in a secret trunk, a silk waist and tailored skirt, hoping against hope that a brighter day would dawn for her.

The bright day dawned when the Americans swept forward in the early morning of the 13th of September, driving the Germans before them. After the barrage had passed on and the streets had filled with Yanks, she dusted off the trunk, unlocked it, dressed up in her best, carefully smoothed out the wrinkles, asked a doughboy if it was bon, then went calling on her neighbors and even paid a visit to the American commander.

A German machine-gun nest was captured by the Americans after an hour of hard fighting during which time the gunner and his two comrades were killed. When the Americans reached the pit they found that the dead Germans were the insignia of the German guards.

The paper shortage is still with us, and the tons of German paper captured in the St. Mihiel attack comes in quite as handy as anything else that used to belong to the Germans but doesn't now.

One divisional adjutant uses a drawerful of Tages Rapport blanks for scratch paper. Tages Rapport is only our own familiar and troublesome daily report.

A waiting column of infantry was watching the aimless circlings of a French plane. Then they began to realize that the circlings were not aimless, that the pilot, in all his by-ones and twos, high and low, was looking for something. Apparently he found it for soon he made off in a beeline for somewhere and disappeared.

The waiting column could not see the end of the adventure, did not know that the French flyer, discovering at last the huge red cross that marked an American hospital, finally glided down, stopped a few feet from the hospital entrance, got out and asked if he might have his wounds dressed.

An American private spied a rooster prowling around a farm house in No Man's Land just after the Americans had captured it. Being hungry, and having an appetite for roast chicken, this American private decided to crawl up on the rooster and trap him in the building.

The American was about to lay his hands on the astonished rooster when a German entered the rear door of the building bent on the same mission. Both were so surprised that they stood for a moment and stared at each other, then the American motioned for the German to do a right flank on the prey they were after and both closed in on him. The rooster was captured by the American, who later returned to the American lines with both rooster and German in tow. Later, at the regimental P.C., the German roasted the chicken for his captor, who shared it with him.

One Artillery unit worked hard during the afternoon of the second day of the attack to get its pieces into position. It had moved up for the second time, and had not fired a shot. It was four o'clock when the lieutenant in command gave orders for every one to stand by. The gunners were to fire their first volley into the German lines.

Everyone stood waiting for the final word when the telephone rang and word came that the infantry had advanced so far that it would be necessary to move up again before going into action.

"Oh, hell!" said a gunner; "those infantry guys ain't got no respect for us at all!"

A German Artillery unit was in the act of being relieved the first night the Americans swept forward. The advance was so swift that both the old unit and the relieving unit were captured at the gun positions.

A truck train was lined up on a dark road running parallel with the front and only a few kilometers back while a company of pioneers mended a broken culvert.

A colonel, who was unfortunate enough to be at the rear end of the jam and who was quite anxious to be on the move, turned on the electric lights of his limousine in hopes that the light would enable the men toiling on the roads to work faster.

above his head, when he saw the sudden flare of light.

"Hey, you rube!" he shouted. "What are you trying to pull off down there? Do you want all the German artillery in the country turned on us? Can that stuff or I'll come down and kick a lung out just to pass the time."

There was no reply. But the light went out.

A Yankee truck driver's right forward wheel had just sunk with an air of finality into a half-filled shell-hole on the road near Avocourt, and he was throwing over a terrific barrage of profanity when he suddenly stopped short and his jaw dropped.

Then it closed in a grin as broad as the Sacramento, from whose distant shore he had come forth to war. He was contemplating the approach along the roadside of four stalwart and imposing officers of the famous Prussian Guard. On their shoulders, as they marched along in the drizzling rain, was a stretcher, and on he stretcher lay a wounded doughboy smoking a cigarette.

When the mud is knee deep and German shells are falling all around, the officers in the line have been known to reflect audibly and sarcastically on the luxurious life led by the staff officers far behind, and sometimes even to call those more secluded directors of the war by the disrespectful names of "Old Widdle-ids."

But one Colonel from an American Army Corps emerged from the fight near the Argonne with the glove torn from the back of his hand by a piece of shrapnel and a shattered riding crop as further evidence of a narrow escape.

A lieutenant of engineers was scouting a few days ago along the road which forks on a hill-crest, one branch mounting toward Montfaucon, one branch dipping into the valley that cradles Cuijy. As to this latter road, he would have to do some prospecting to see how much stone and how many men would be needed to make it bear all the big trucks and ponderous tractors that would have to pass along it in the wake of the Infantry.

Along came a doughboy, rifle on shoulder, a doughboy taking very seriously his new responsibility, which was to escort to the rear three German prisoners. However, though this engrossed, he might possibly have noticed the condition of the road.

"Hey, Buddie, are you from Cuijy?" The doughboy halted and saluted.

"No, sir," he said, "from Philadelphia."

He and his prisoners were both busy musing on their way before the lieutenant recovered sufficiently to go on with his inquiry.

One of the hardest jobs any one had in the first drive west of Verdun was the job of a grizzled old mess

When My Boy Comes Home

By MIMOSA

Wrinkles and Grey Hair Must Disappear

Two years can make a great change in a woman's appearance at any time, but two years of war worries often adds ten years to one's apparent age, and this was what the two years during which her husband has been away had done to Gladys Summers. She had aged tremendously; little lines and wrinkles had formed round her eyes, and deep lines around the mouth, and her hair had become tinged with grey. In fact, she was in despair as to what the man who had left her looking so young and fit would think of her when he returned.

Six Weeks to Effect a Transformation

When she came to confide her troubles to me she had just six weeks in which to improve herself, for by that time he was due home.

Six weeks isn't long, but I felt sure that if she really tried she could make a very great improvement.

Removing the Wrinkles

To smooth out the wrinkles I made her get a little pure meroilised wax, and rub it gently into her face and neck every night, working the wax into the skin very carefully, and rubbing always in an upward and outward direction. Meroilised wax has the effect of gently and imperceptibly peeling off all the dead skin, and with it the lines and wrinkles, which, as you probably know, are only on the outer skin and not beneath it as so many people think. Every night the wax was applied evenly all over the face, and gradually the old skin and the wrinkles disappeared, and the fresh, young complexion underneath soon became apparent, soft, smooth, and clear.

Restoring the Grey Hair

Hair dyes are an abomination; Gladys and I were both agreed on that point, and what was far more important she was dreadfully afraid that if she used a dye, the colour might not be quite the same as her own, and that her husband would notice the difference.

I advised her to get two ounces of tam-malite, and to use it regularly for a week. The tam-malite should be mixed with three ounces of Bay Rum, and applied to the roots with a small sponge.

Once a fortnight I told her she must shampoo her hair, so as to keep it in good condition, and for this she used a dessert-spoonful of stallox dissolved in warm water. After a stallox shampoo it is not necessary to rinse the hair, as the hair is left soft and silky with a natural wave, which is most pleasing.

The Finishing Touches

Instead of using powder Gladys got an ounce of chemite and dissolved it in water. This she dabbed over her face and neck, and allowed it to dry on the skin, while to give a slight colour to the cheeks, she applied a little collindium with a piece of cotton wool. Collindium is quite unique, as it cannot be detected, and as the atmosphere of the room grows warmer the colour deepens slightly, giving an absolutely natural appearance.

sergeant in charge of a roadside kitchen set up to nourish, at proper intervals, a company of engineers at work on the roads. He had just enough rations to feed them for one day, and, except for the occasional casualty any kitchen can handle, he knew he must refuse all stragglers.

"Yet his kitchen was in full sight of the road, along which all day long there straggled those slightly wounded youngsters from the line who were quite able to foot it to the nearest ambulance camp. Some of them had had nothing to eat for three days. Every one of them, at the smell of the hot coffee, would stop wistfully and ask for a bit of bread or something. Always the old sergeant had to shake his head. By noon he had aged ten years.

"I'll kill me yet," he said at last. "I know they have only to cross the next crest to find food and drink aplenty, but I remember how my mother never turned any one from her door who asked for something to eat. They might be burglars, but she wouldn't take a chance."

A young sergeant from Baltimore limped on his way. The mess sergeant could hear him explaining to the other wounded boy with him.

"We can't blame him. If he fed us, he'd have to feed them all, and then where'd he be? I guess he's a good old scout, at that."

THERE ARE NOT MANY U.S. MILLIONAIRES

Fewer Than 20,000 Are In
That Class, Income Tax
Returns Show

America is rich, but the number of millionaires in the country is less than is generally believed. The Bankers Trust Company of New York has published some illuminating facts bearing on the wealth of the country and its distribution. No man with an income of less than \$50,000 a year can be classed as a millionaire unless his possessions consist largely of unimproved real estate.

According to this carefully compiled pamphlet 23½ million families and unmarried persons in America have incomes of \$1,000 a year or more. Of these, 21,375,000 in the

class between \$1,000 and \$2,000 a year have a total income of \$40,615,000,500, while the incomes of all over \$2,000 a year amount to only \$12,284,936,500, making the total income of all who have \$1,000 a year or more \$52,850,000,000.

The millionaire group of persons and families having incomes of \$50,000 a year or more includes only 19,125, whose total income is \$2,780,255,000 a year. It will sur-

prise many to hear that there are less than twenty thousand millionaires in America, and that if their entire incomes were confiscated the levy would yield only about one-third of the \$8 billion dollar taxes provided in the new revenue bill.

Corporations are reported as having profit and loss surpluses for the year of \$7,150,000,000, which makes the total national income 60 billion dollars. These corporations are ex-

pected to pay 4 billion dollars in taxes and to buy 2 billion dollars in bonds, which will reduce their total surpluses to \$1,150,000,000.

Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo said in Carnegie Hall that of the 15 million subscribers to the third Liberty Loan, but 22,500, including corporations, bought \$10,000 or more of these bonds. When we find that there are less than twenty thousand millionaires in the country these figures are not surprising.



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Write today to the American Express Company, Shanghai, Hongkong or Manila, for a free copy of our handsome catalogue, illustrating thousands of articles of American manufacture at money-saving prices.

Because of transportation conditions, we especially recommend the use of the parcel post. Packages up to a weight of fifty pounds can now be sent through the United States Postal Agency at Shanghai at the rate of 12 cents per pound or fraction thereof. To other parts of China we can send packages up to eleven pounds in weight at the same rate of postage. In both cases, there is no limit to the number of packages. This is a very quick, economical and efficient way of ordering merchandise today.

We guarantee safe delivery whether the goods go by mail or freight. We obtain the export license necessary for exporting goods to China.

No matter where you live, it will pay you to get our catalogue and place a trial order.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.

Chicago, U. S. A.



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In Stock and to Order

Exclusive Designs
for
Individual Requirements

"V" Modes

20, Nanking Road
3rd Floor

Hosiery! Hosiery!! Hosiery!!!

Just received—a shipment of Men's and Women's **SILK HOSIERY.**

PHOENIX, ONYX
AND McCALLUM



WALK-OVER SHOE STORE

"The House of Service"

24 NANKING ROAD

AUTOMOBILES

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1918

IT'S ALL VERY SIMPLE IF YOU ONLY KNOW HOW

The 'Trouble Man' Shows The Novice How To Locate Ignition Troubles

Speaking of ignition trouble, says William H. Stewart, Jr., a conversation I overheard is very interesting.

"How is it you always lay your hand right on the trouble every time you go after it?" said my friend to the repair man who was working over his car.

"But I don't always find it immediately."

"In the majority of cases you do, and in the other cases after a few minutes search. My engine refuses to run at this instant. I am going to give you ten minutes to get it started. Judging from what I have seen you do previously that is a liberal allowance. What particular detail are you looking for now?"

"I am trying to get a spark."

"But why look for a spark instead of something else? And what other trouble might it be?" The trouble man waves his hand majestically.

"There are five reasons why an engine should run."

"And about a thousand why it shouldn't," said my friend. The trouble man eyed him approvingly and went on:

"The first two are compression and lubrication. I eliminated these two by cranking by hand. The crank shaft moved free, showing that lubrication was good, and there was a good spring back to the compression. The gasoline I put into the cylinder through the priming cups did not explode, showing ignition trouble. If the engine had started, and stopped, carburetion trouble would have been indicated. This makes four conditions—ignition, carburetion, lubrication and compression."

"What is the fifth?"

"Cooling, but that only comes into play after the engine has started, so we need not consider it now."

"Having satisfied yourself that it is ignition trouble, how are you going to work to locate it?"

"By looking for a spark at the distributor. I disconnect the distributor end of the cable from coil to distributor and hold it close to some part of the engine so as to ground the spark. A space of about an eighth of an inch is about right. I close the switch and move the spark lever back and forth to interrupt the primary current." He did this while he was speaking.

"No spark! If there had been, the trouble would have been in the distributor. As there is no spark I must look at the circuit breaker or interrupter. By moving the spark lever we can make the points open and close. No spark jumps across them when they break. While they are open we'll touch them with a screw-driver. You see we get a good spark. This shows that both points are alive but that a current doesn't run while the points are closed."

"Then the points need cleaning?"

"Exactly," a piece of fine sandpaper will soon remedy that."

"But if you had found a good spark at the interrupter points?"

"The trouble would have been in the induction coil."

"And if there had been no spark at the interrupter points when you touched both of them with a screw-driver?"

"I should have started at the battery and worked forward to the coil and then to the interrupter. By considering each part in turn I should have found the trouble."

"But supposing your engine ran, although some cylinders were missing explosions?"

"If one or more cylinders were missing persistently I should look at the plugs at the distributor or the wire between. If the miss seemed to run from one cylinder to another it might be weak battery or corroded interrupter points. Here experience is the best guide."

"Experience is a good teacher but a hard master," said my friend.

"But it becomes a useful servant to the man endowed with persistence," said the trouble man.

ON GASLESS SUNDAY

By Harold S. Osborne

On Sunday, though the weather's clear,

And though I drive most all the year,
I stay at home and do my best
To follow Uncle Sam's request.

And if I go I take a car,
Or walk, if it is not too far;
And every one around about
Does just the same when he goes out.

And does it not seem fine to you,
When all the sky is clear and blue,
That motor owners, in a class,
Are glad to help to save the gas?

A CLEAR WINDSHIELD

Here is a simple recipe for obviating the obscuring of the windshield glass by moisture in the fall days that are upon us. Rub the glass all over with strong soapuds made from automobile soap and permit the suds to dry. This prevents the formation of the small globules that hinder clear vision through the glass in rain or mist.

A Page From Yesterday

The City Council of Rochester, N. Y., passed an ordinance in January, 1901, which required automobiles operated in that city to carry two lamps to be lighted within an hour after sundown and a gong or bell with which to warn pedestrians.

The Automobile Club of Bridgeport, Conn., formed in 1900, started its career by advocating the establishment of an "auto stable" where automobiles could be kept and cared for at a nominal cost.

It was in 1900, that a well known tailor in Chicago introduced specially designed clothing for motorists. His announcement read in part as follows: "We can furnish leather chauffeur's suit, jacket, trousers, cap and goggles complete in any color found in kid gloves at \$50 the outfit."

There was serious talk of granting franchises to run automobiles in Syracuse, N. Y., at the time of their introduction.

In Reading, Pa., an early motorist was arrested for driving his horseless carriage "faster than a common trot."

In the early days a chauffeur was called a conductor.

At the dawn of the automobile industry many enthusiasts predicted an early decline in the value of street railway stock as a result of the advent of the new form of locomotion. That it would soon supersede the street car was their confident expectation.

"In order that the automobile may become the 'all year round' vehicle that its general adoption will soon demand it must be rendered secure from damage from freezing temperatures," was the opinion of the pioneer automobile critic.

In Paris at the cycle and automobile show in 1901 a large American automobile manufacturing concern was refused permission to exhibit its machine by the police on the ground that it was "dangerous."

An interesting suit was tried in Hackensack, N. J., in 1900 to determine whether or not the automobile was a common nuisance. In a few minutes the jury brought in a verdict in favor of the automobile.

Automobile traps were the invention of a perfectly respectable citizen in Coburg, France. His idea had birth in 1900. Later, after he had tasted the pleasure of motoring, he lost much of his former enthusiasm for his project.

The first public garage in New York City was located at 213 West Fifty-eighth Street. It was called a "stable" for gasoline vehicles.

Automobile using gasoline for fuel were prohibited from all ferryboats until early in the year 1901.

Although the Sultan of Turkey joined the ranks of automobilists in 1901, he did not dare to trust his person to his machine, but seemed to find sufficient pleasure in looking on while two officers maneuvered it in front of his window.—Chevrolet Review.

TUBE PATCHING IN THE FIELD

By Philip W. Place, First Lieutenant, M. C. U. S. R., American Expeditionary Force

Our ambulance company was one of the first in France with the American E. F. We arrived at a time when automobile supplies were none too plentiful. In a run of some 500 miles we picked out of the tires of twelve ambulances over 200 hobnails without a puncture, as the non-skid treads were thick enough to prevent the nails reaching the tubes. But how the thin-walled Ford tires suffered!

A little later when our tires began to wear down our troubles began. We had a repair kit with cold patches on each car, but they were soon exhausted. I requisitioned a gasoline vulcanizer and patching rubber, but got only the rubber. The tire repair shop of the supply train had not arrived and punctures were so numerous that something had to be done. I obtained an elbow of two-inch cast-iron pipe capped at both ends with a plate, 4.6 inches, soldered to the lower end, with a 3/8 inch hole in the upper end for filling and for the safety valve. The safety valve was made by reaming out the filling hole and seating a steel ball. A bracket was brought up beside the filling cap supporting the lever arm which holds the ball in place. I could find no one who could tell me the required steam pressure, so we decided on thirty pounds and set our safety at that point. A suitable weight regulated the pressure. The device was heated by a gasoline torch. It gave such good results that it soon had to be enlarged, which was done by removing the cap with the plate and replacing it with a tee and adding nipples and caps with plates. The device was bolted to a box with a shelf for the torch as shown in the accompanying illustration. We have been fortunate in replacing the primitive safety valve with a pop valve set at sixty pounds, which enables us to shorten by half the time required to cure a patch.

We have repaired some hundred punctures and blow-outs, and so far not one has proved unserviceable. We have lost only one, which was ruined by being run flat in the night during a very busy time, and we have had to send to the repair shop only two tubes, which were split about eighteen inches from blowing-out. We have patched tubes in a variety of places from stables to chateaus, on the road when the convoy was halted for the noon mess and at night at the end of the day's run. The division now has a complete tire repair unit, but we still find it more convenient to make our own repairs, a question of about fifteen minutes, per patch, whereas if we sent them to the shop at the rear a delay of a day or two is bound to occur.—Motor Magazine.

Practical Motor Paragraphs

Dry Cells In Winter

Owners who have been using five dry cells for ignition in summer will find it a good plan to couple on two more cells for cold weather use, as the cold subtracts noticeably from the power of these cells.

Sticking Wheel

When you are confronted by a sticking wheel on a taper axle and have no wheel puller at hand, here is the solution. Run the nut off entirely and then run it on again with the castellated end toward the wheel. True the other end of the nut up flush with the axle, letting the wheel down onto the ground from the jack. Now hit the nut three or four smart taps with a hammer and the wheel will start every shot.

Rubber Mallets

The car owner who does much work around his vehicle should certainly have one of the rubber mallets that are designated to permit hammering of polished surfaces without ruining the finish. For smoothing out dents in the fenders or similar disfigurements these mallets are invaluable. In an emergency the head of an ordinary hammer may be covered with several thicknesses of old rubber to serve this purpose.

Felt Washers

Most car owners know that the use of felt washers under the iron washers in certain instances is a useful idea. The felt washer gives an elastic hold, allowing for expansion or contraction and may keep the threads of an over-tight bolt from stripping. However, most of them do not know that the ordinary corn and bunion plasters make very acceptable felt washers and are always easily obtained.

Cracked Water Jacket

A cracked water jacket may be mended at home. If the car owner is a moderately handy workman, drill a small hole at each end of the crack and tap it for a small copper plug. Next scrape the surfaces near the crack until the metal

with a separate source of supply on the car the driver must work in the dark or by matches. Long distance motorists make a practice of carrying an oil lantern for just this reason.

Coil Capacity

The ignition coils commonly in use are made for the voltage that is obtained from five or six dry cells. If a greater number than this are connected up in series, under the mistaken idea that there will be greater efficiency, the probable result will be the burning out of the condenser and consequent ruin of the coil.

Reviving Dry Cells

It is possible to get increased amperage from partly run down dry cells by crowding down the material near the carbon element with a small piece of wood and a hammer. This loosens the obstructing material from around the carbon and permits free chemical action. The asphaltum on top of the cell may be sealed again by application of a little heat.

Valve Clearances

After the valves have been ground a little more than the normal clearances should be allowed in adjusting the tappets, for the simple reason that the surfaces of the valve and its seat are rather rough. After the engine has been run for several hours the surfaces will be pounded smooth, the valve will lower and the clearance will be decreased. After this has happened the final adjustment should be made.

Beware Flooding

When the car is left standing on a steep grade the gasoline should be turned off at the tank to prevent flooding. The float will sometimes bind, due to the angle at which the car is placed and thus hold the needle valve open, or the needle openings may actually be below the level of the gasoline in the float chamber.

Emergency Tire Repair

A few strips of tightly woven cloth, perhaps two feet long, by a foot wide, make very acceptable emergency blowout patches. By winding lengths of these cloths around the tube at place where there is a break in the casing a further blowout will be prevented, as the cloth is strong enough to hold the tube within bounds.



A Word on Tubes

Experienced motorists realize that all they need to know about a tyre or a tube is told by one word "Firestone." This name has come to mean that rubber and workmanship cannot produce a better tube. Its resistance to heat is so great that it is fresh and lively and holds the air from season to season.

Let us urge you to get this tube for the money it will save in tube bills and the economy it will mean through its superb support of your casings. Weak, leaky tubes are among the worst enemies of tyres. And remember that all we have said is covered by the one word, "Firestone," the "Word of Honor" in tubes or casings.

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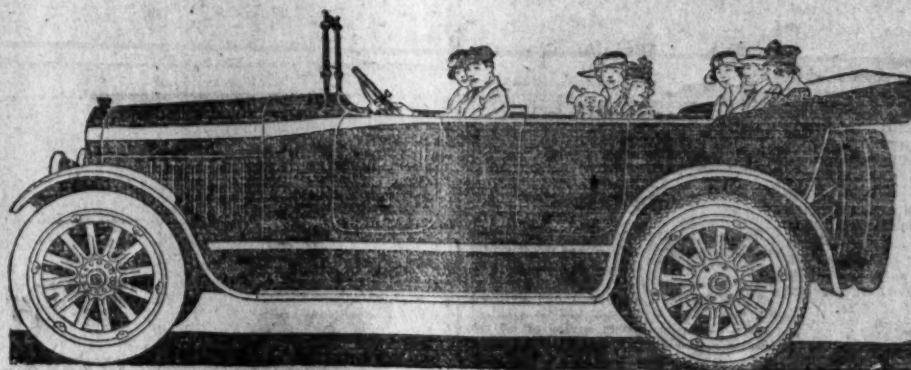
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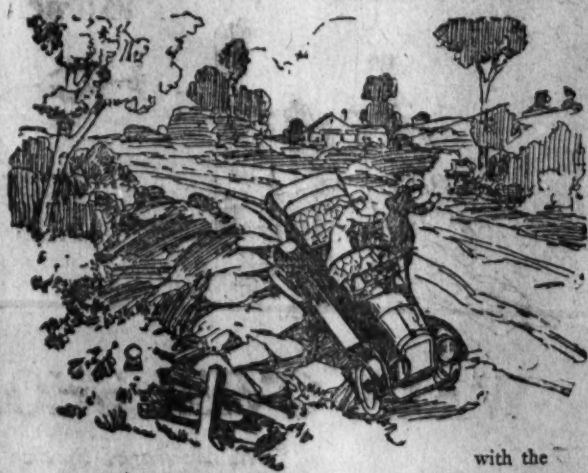
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LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND MODERATE RATES

G.\$800,000,000 In Orders By U.S. To Motor Industry

Estimate No Other Branch Of Manufacture Sacrificed
So Much For War Work

New York, October 12.—Evidence of the manner in which the automobile industry is converting to war work was shown at the meeting of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce when the traffic committee report showed carload shipments of automobiles for the month of September to have been only 11,700, as compared with 20,533 for the same month last year. One plant after another is converting to war work as rapidly as possible, some of them with 25 percent of capacity for the Government, with others on a full 100 percent basis.

It was estimated at yesterday's meeting, at which Charles Clifton presided and which was attended by 103 manufacturers, that contracts for Government work to an amount exceeding \$800,000,000 have been taken by the automobile industry, resulting in a continued curtailment of passenger car production as the work of conversion is brought about. This includes the making of airplane motors, tanks, tractors, trucks, mine anchors, trailers, guns, rifles, revolvers, recoil mechanisms, steel helmets, ambulances, field gauges and scores of other articles for the war program.

Probably no other industry in the country of a similar size or importance has sacrificed so much of its product to supply the Government needs in a big way as the automobile industry, which is the third largest manufacturing industry of the country.

At a meeting of the truck manufacturers in the afternoon the makers listened to reports of the gasoline and tire situation which indicated ample future normal supplies for all useful motor car driving.

The makers are carrying on a campaign for conservation of all kinds of materials used in automobile factories, including repair parts, with the elimination of equipment of a character not absolutely essential.

The export committee meeting reported to the chamber its plans for exports of automobiles after victory is won. Exports of the automobile industry have exceeded \$100,000,000 a year, and countries throughout the world look to America to supply their needs for passenger and freight carrying vehicles. There were exports last year to eighty-two different countries, including fifteen cars and one truck to Iceland.

At the truck meeting in the afternoon, with practically every important truck maker in the country in attendance, there was a general discussion of the Government needs in trucks and the best measures for their prompt cure. In addition, there is an increasing demand for trucks for essential industries involved in war work directly and indirectly, which is placing a burden on the truck builders.

Victor L. Brown of the commercial vehicle committee presided at the truck gathering, addresses being made by George H. Pride of the highways transport committee of the Council of National Defense on the work of that committee and the need for better roads, particularly for military uses.

George M. Graham spoke on "How the Motor Truck Industry Is Affected by Developments in Washington." Other addresses included S. A. Miles on "Rural Motor Express," H. G. Shirley on "Need for Uniform State Laws Governing the Use of Motor

Trucks," and S. M. Williams, president of the Highway Industries Association, on "The Work of That Organisation in Highway Matters."

The makers discussed in detail the suggested standardisation of solid tires on motor trucks, wherein there will be eliminated a large number of the odd sizes that require the carrying of excessive stocks by dealers, bringing the number of sizes down to a comparatively small number, as was done in the pneumatic tire standardisation plan which resulted in the standardisation of seven rims and nine sizes of tires eliminating more than 200 odd sizes.

By invitation C. C. Hanch, chief of the automotive products section of the War Industries Board, attended the meeting to tell the members of the requirements of that division and the new priority rulings under which passenger car manufacturers are permitted to balance their inventories under a curtailment of 50 percent from the 1917 production, to be accomplished by January 1, while the truck manufacturers' production to be sold only to essential industries is limited to one-third of their average production for the eighteen months ended July 1, 1918.

Roads Behind Lines Kept In Good Shape

The roads back of the English army are being built and cared for under the direction of General H. P. Maybury, who was one of the English country engineers.

Back of one of the British armies a lieutenant colonel, one of General Maybury's subordinates, has had charge of the roads for two years, and has had from 10,000 to 12,000 men working on them constantly. Twenty-five or 30 percent of these have been German prisoners.

A New Idea In Fuel

Carrying fuel in a tank containing wooden blocks soaked with gasoline seems to be a new idea evolved by two industrious Long Islanders in the hope that bullets will not cause a fire or drain the tank, as now is the case in airplane work. Further than this, the use of this new fuel tank does away with the ordinary carburetor. Imagine a tank filled with sponges saturated with gasoline and you have it. A draft of air is sent through the tank by means of one pipe and the vapor is led off through another pipe, the feed to the engine being directly from the tank. A bullet sent through such a tank meets with some resistance and will not start a fire, it is claimed. Certainly it will not drain the tank, and an airplane so equipped could continue running with the tank literally shot full of holes. Under present conditions of flying a hole in the fuel tank made by a bullet may mean a fire or simply draining of the tank, but in either case there may be the loss of the plane or aviator, or both.

In the new construction, which is said to be under test by the proper government officials, the tank, instead of being hollow and being filled with gasoline, is filled with balsamwood in block form, over which the gasoline is poured until complete saturation has taken place. An engine-driven pump forces air through the tank, where the mixture is automatically made, and carried out through the feed pipe directly to the engine. The wood used is so light in weight that it does not become a factor at all. Nothing is said about the size necessary to get a given fuel volume.

This design of tank is suggested for other craft besides airplanes, but it seems that it would be entirely too bulky for an automobile, though it may possibly find a field of usefulness in watercraft.

How To Identify A Weak Cylinder

To identify a cylinder or the cylinders which are not doing their full duty, although firing regularly, run the engine with retarded spark and throttle enough to give a fairly high but not a racing speed, and after normal temperature conditions have been reached, take a screwdriver with an insulated handle and short-circuit the sparkplugs of each cylinder successively. The cylinder which can thus be put out of action with the least diminution of the engine's speed is the weakest, acting one under the conditions then prevailing and very likely the least effective one in practice. The one which can be cut out with the next to the least speed reducing effect upon the engine is the next to the weakest and so on. In order to obtain some idea as to whether the weak action is due to the looseness of the charge fired by a certain cylinder or occasioned by faulty manifold action or the accidental entrance of air through leaks, the following tests can be tried: Increase the richness of the carburetor adjustment until the spark-plugs begin to become sooted, when the plug found to be least sooted will be the one from the cylinder which receives the leanest mixture under the existing running conditions. Or, gradually reduce the richness of the carburetor adjustment until the engine begins to miss slightly, when the cylinder which first begins to skip will be the one that draws the leanest charge. If the cylinder which thus first commences to miss can be made to fire by squirting gasoline from a can around its inlet-valve stem guide and around the point of attachment of its intake manifold branch (if it has one) the probabilities are that air-leaks exist at one or both of these points. If no such leaks are demonstrated the manifold action may be to blame. Errors in valve-timing in individual cylinders are usually matters of abnormal clearance in the valve gear, which inspection will make apparent and inaccuracies in ignition timing are so unlikely from any other cause than a defective coil-unit that an interchange of these units between cylinders will demonstrate whether weakness of a certain cylinder is due to this cause. The compression in a cylinder may be checked up by hand

cranking it through its compression stroke and noting whether the trapped charge leaks out rapidly or only very gradually.

LIGHT WIRE SIZES

Contrary to the seeming ideas of many car owners, there is considerable difference in the properties of electric light wire. For instance the resistance of number ten gauge copper wire 12 feet long is 2½ ohms. That of the same length of number sixteen wire is four times as great. The electric lights on the motor car call for the number ten gauge wire, be sure that no heavier gauge is used.



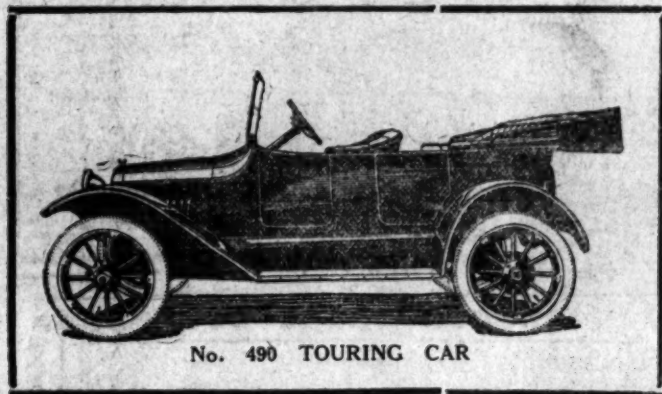
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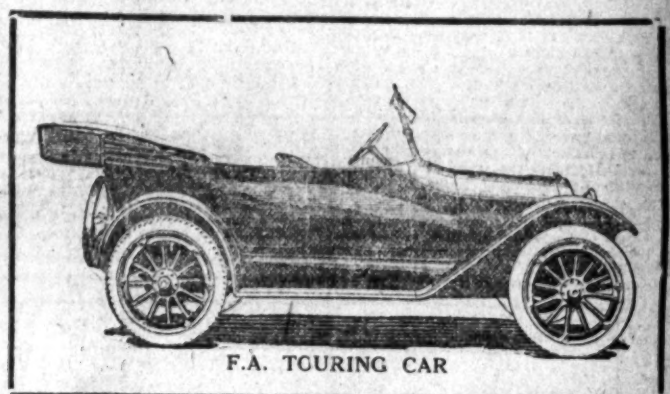
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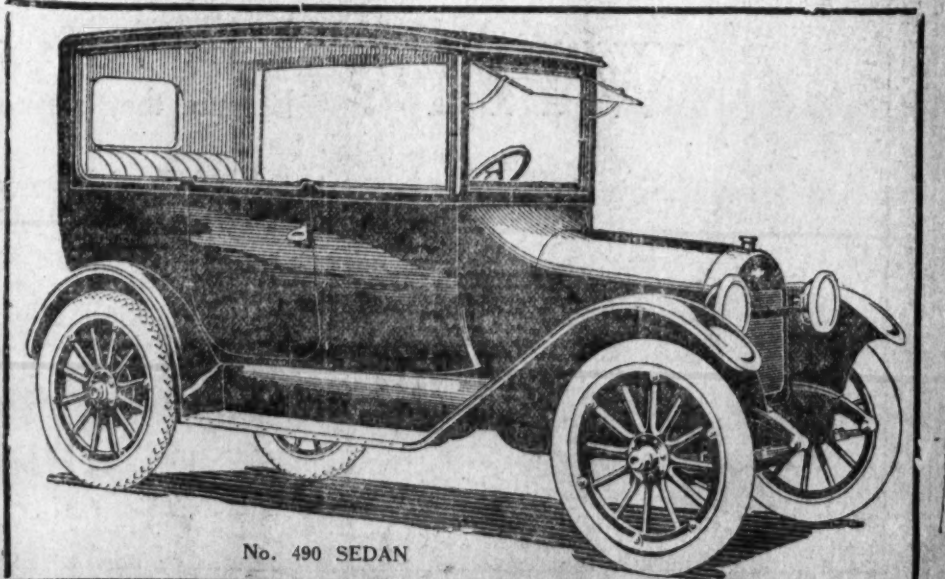
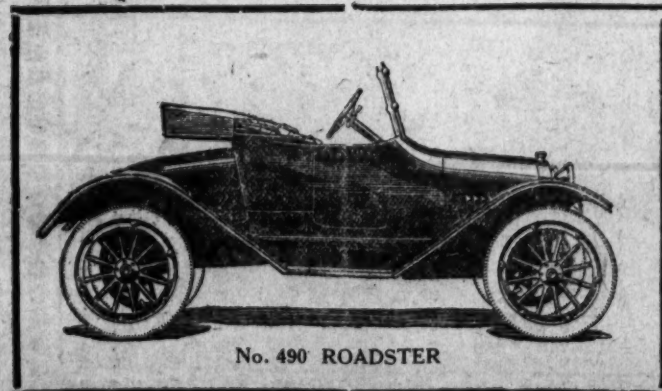
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SIMPLE LITTLE POINTS TO BETTER YOUR DRIVING

Details Usually Unknown When
Make Motor Car Operation
More Efficient

There are a few points about the operation of the motor car which are not generally known by any except the most well-informed drivers. These are (1) unknown to many drivers, (2) may be called experts through their familiarity with the handling of the car. A knowledge of some of these finer points in the operation of the car will add to the enjoyment of driving and give the driver greater confidence in his own ability. A few of these points often disregarded by drivers are mentioned here with the knowledge that they will surely help the inexperienced and may prove interesting to the veteran.

When coming down a long hill it is a decided advantage to throw the gear lever into neutral position, thus allowing the car to coast without turning the engine over. The same result can be obtained by holding the clutch out, but this imposes wear, undesirable wear upon the clutch mechanism, whether it be rollers, ball bearings or lubricated friction surfaces. The absolute quietness of the car when running with the transmission thus disconnected from the engine is a joy in itself. When engaging the gears again at the bottom of the hill do not throw the clutch out before shifting the control lever into high speed, but slightly accelerate the engine, keeping the foot off the clutch pedal, and gently slide the lever into the high-speed notch. If an attempt is made to re-engage the high speed by throwing out the clutch a clashing of gear-will result, as the clutch shaft will be practically stationary, while the drive shaft will be revolving with considerable speed.

On Wet Streets Don't Decelerate.
Do not disengage the clutch when braking the car on slippery streets. The differential acts as an excellent equalizer for the brakes if the weight of the engine is left on the drive shaft. Prove for your own satisfaction the great advantage of keeping the clutch engaged by throwing the brake on hard on a wet pavement with the clutch set and the car moving rapidly and doing the same thing with the clutch remaining in engagement. If it is necessary because of the extreme slipperiness of the pavement to drive more slowly than is possible on high speed do not throw the clutch out of engagement and coast, but drop immediately into a lower speed so that the equalizing effect of the engine may be retained on the rear wheels should it be necessary to make a quick stop.

Learn to use the spark control properly in driving your car. A thorough understanding of the operation of a gas engine is essential to use proper handling of the spark control and is something that every driver should acquire. If the spark is retarded just sufficiently when the engine shows signs of laboring in a hill it will relieve the strain in the engine and increase its power at low speed. When accelerating the speed of the car the engine will pick up more rapidly and with less tendency to knock if the spark is slightly retarded. The spark should be so adjusted that it can only be advanced to its furthest point when the engine is running at very high speed without much load on it, as, for instance, when running last on smooth level stretch of road. Truly out the functioning of the spark in relation to the various conditions under which the engine operates and you will gain a more intelligent idea of its usage.

You can go up a hill faster and will burn less gasoline in doing so by dropping into second speed rather than by keeping in high if it is necessary to keep the throttle wide open when the engine runs slowly and cannot accelerate. The strain on the engine is very excessive when it is being forced up a hill at slow speed with the throttle wide open. It is an evidence of poor driving to force an engine to labor on high.

Do not think that you demonstrate skill or driving ability by making a quick getaway. You will have visible evidence of the inadvisability of this when you see your tire bills, but there is greater harm done, which you are not apt to see, in the rear end and transmission of your car. Nine out of ten stripped wheels and rear axle keys can be attributed to this foolish practice. —*from Motor Age.*

Gas Shortage Felt In New Zealand

According to Consul General Alfred A. Windrow, at Auckland, who passed through Honolulu recently, there is a marked shortage of benzene, gasoline and other motor spirits in New Zealand, which is interfering to some extent with minor industries in the country, especially dairying and farming interests. It is difficult to secure sufficient supplies for dairy and farm machinery now being operated extensively by gasoline motors.

The wholesale prices at the important ports average about \$2.72 per case of 10 gallons, but owing to the shortage, double this price is asked at retail in some parts of the country.

It is estimated that in 1914 there were about 10,500 motor vehicles in the country, while at the end of 1917 there were about 21,000, with imports of gasoline, benzene and motor spirits at 6,840,975 gallons in 1914, with only an increase of about one-third for 1917, to say nothing of the increase in the number of internal-combustion engines put in use during that period.

Tanks And Armored Cars Took Big Part In Offensive

Behind the British lines in France, October. (Correspondence of the Associated Press).—Tanks, cavalry and armored motor cars have had a larger part in the recent fighting on the Western front than ever before in the war. They have added greatly to the driving weight and speed of assault of the modern offensive attack, and their use has been developed tremendously by the British command since last year.

The modern tank has twice the speed of the earlier type, and more than twice the radius of action. Infantry is practically powerless against them. If infantry attempts to rush an oncoming tank, they are machine-gunned in the open. If they stay in their trenches, the tank straddles the line and enfilades them with direct short range fire. If they retreat to the shellholes or dugouts, the tank lumbers along right over them, crushing them into the ground and caving in the dugouts.

The Whippets.
The light high-speed tanks known as "whippets" are a development of

this year. They are killing machines pure and simple, for they can bear down upon fortified points and batteries at such speed that there is little chance of getting the guns or men away in time. Their reserve of fuel enables them to remain in action for a full day without refilling.

Moreover, the advance of the whippets is quickly followed by the so-called "supply tanks," which carry across any ground, bringing up reserve supplies of gasoline and ammunition.

The armored motor-cars are necessarily limited in their radius of action, owing to the fact that they must stick to the roads, but their great speed makes them very useful in pursuit, and they have a facility of getting well back behind the enemy front and doing endless damage by taking command of vital road junctions and preventing the escape of enemy guns and transport. Possibilities of infinite advantage are open to the commander of such detached units.

Standardisation Goes Far In The New Liberty Engine

By David Beecroft
(Editor of Motor Age)

The attempts made in the United States to conserve man power are well demonstrated in the standardisation of the Liberty aviation engine of which upwards of 3,000 had been manufactured by August 20. Standardisation and the consequent possible inter-change of parts are carried further in this engine than has been the custom even with motor car engines which were looked upon as the last word in standardisation. From the bottom up, the Liberty engine was designed so as to be quickly manufactured and easy to repair.

The original plan of the Liberty aircraft program, evolved in June, 1917, was an aircraft engine that could be built with either four, six, eight or twelve cylinders, so that the same cylinder and parts could be used in each of the engines. Up to this time, production has been confined to the Liberty twelve-cylinder type, as it seemed the one most needed for two-man fighting planes and for bombing planes. This Liberty twelve-cylinder engine is a V-type, having two groups of six cylinders, giving 440 h.p. It weighs 840 lbs. The eight-cylinder Liberty has been built but has not gone into production. It is intended for smaller planes, such as primary and advanced training planes.

The same individual type of forged cylinder is used. These steel cylinders have the water jackets welded onto them in place and each cylinder is identical so that it can be used in a twelve-cylinder engine, a six-cylinder design, a six-cylinder for training purposes, or a four-cylinder for primary training.

Cylinders from one engine can be used on another in case of break down in the battle zone.

Not only are the cylinders for the Liberty identical and inter-changeable, but the valve mechanism is identical, as are the valves, so that a cylinder with its complete valve mechanism can be used with the same efficiency on any engine.

This standardisation goes much further; the pistons are identical, so that they may be used in a six, eight, or twelve-cylinder engine. By carrying the standardisation program still further, the connecting rods for the Liberty Eight or the Liberty Twelve are inter-changeable. It is in the standardisation of small parts of these engines that the importance of standardisation also shows up. The number of different sizes of bolts is at the minimum, so that few sizes are required to be carried in stock for repairs and very few different sizes of wrenches and other tools are needed in the repair depots in France. There are

few sizes of cotter pins, gaskets and screws.

The value of this standardisation is in keeping with the general spirit of the war, in that it conserves man power, not only in the manufacture of the engines in the factory, but also in the overhauling and repairing of them in the war zone. At the same time, it makes the manufacture and repair cheaper and speedier. These engines are costing but one-half that of other engines of equal power which have not been designed on such a basis of standardisation.

The ramifications of standardisation as conservers of man power are innumerable. Fewer special machines in the factories are needed or these airplane engines. It is easier to duplicate the manufacture of these special machines when multiplying your production than it is to have a great many different kinds of special machines as needed when the engine is not standardised. When manufacturing the standardised engine, the individual workman continues week after week, and month after month, on the same job and thereby greatly increases his expertise in the job and produces the parts quicker.

In the war zone, a fewer number of spare parts must be carried for the standardised engine than where different kinds are used. With a single force of 10,000 planes of no standardised type, only one size of piston is needed, whereas with 30 or 40 different types of engines, there must be carried 30 or 40 different stocks of pistons for each. This is for man power and transportation in the war zone.

The economy of man power in overhauling and repairing standardised engines in the war zone is so apparent. Experts are required to overhaul these engines. With the standardised engine, only one group of experts is needed. They are familiar with the engine and can

do a quick engine and a speedy job. With thirty or forty different kinds of engines, you cannot have the same expert service on each type.

unless you have as many different repair crews, which would not be economical or perhaps possible in the war zone.



The Shanghai Horse Bazaar and Motor Co., Ltd.
(Established 1911)



SOLE AGENTS FOR:

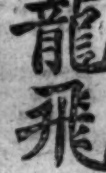
Automobiles Berliet, Lyon	Berliet Cars
The Studebaker Corporation of America	Studebaker Cars
F. B. Stearns Co., Cleveland, O.	Stearns-Knight Cars
Scripps-Booth Corporation, Detroit	Scripps-Booth Cars
Fabbrica Italiana Automobili Torino	Fiat Cars

Receives regular monthly shipments of the above-mentioned cars, with the exception of Berliet and Fiat cars which cannot be shipped during the duration of the War.

ALSO SOLE AGENTS FOR

The Prest O-Lite Co., Indianapolis. Storage batteries
Stewart-Warner Speedometer Corp., Chicago. Stewart produce

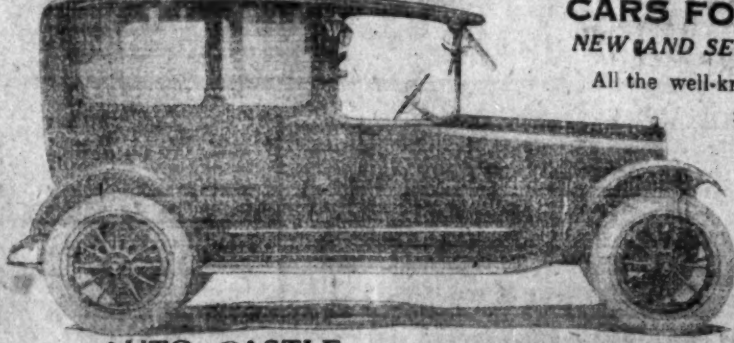
Large stock of all kinds of motor accessories and supplies



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in the Far East
which designs and constructs all types of bodies, from commercial vans to luxurious pleasure cars. Estimates prepared free of charge.



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**CARS FOR SALE
NEW AND SECONDHAND**
All the well-known makes
2, 4, 6 & 8 Cylinders
TRIAL TRIPS
may be arranged
by appointment
Phone:
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Keep Your Eyes Open



as you walk or drive along the streets and roads of the Settlements and
Count the Ford Cars

that spin past or stand waiting for their owners. We are not going to tell you how many

FORD TOURING CARS

have been sold in Shanghai, but the proportion in favor of the Ford is more than two to one.

WHY? Because they now cost only Tls. 825: because their appearance is smart:
Because they are comfortable to ride in: because their upkeep and running cost is low.

Anybody can afford a FORD!

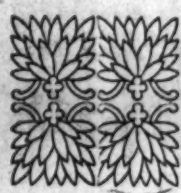
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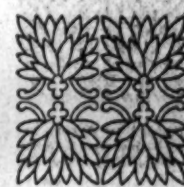


"UNIQUE"

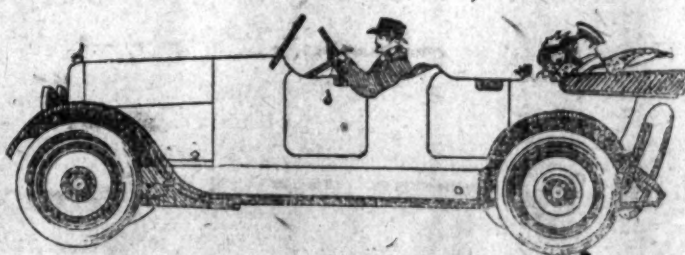
is the only word that justly can be applied to the



MOON MOTOR CARS



manufactured by the MOON MOTOR CAR CO., ST. LOUIS, U.S.A.



This is an illustration of the

MOON SIX-36

5-PASSENGER TOURING CAR

Note the extremely high radiator running right back to the high front cowl; the low

backward-tilted windshield; the ample leg-room for all occupants; the smart, individual appearance that immediately places it in the class of the "custom-built" car; and its long symmetrical lines. In the interior trim upholstery and cushion work, as well as in the exterior colour and varnish, the car testifies to careful manufacture by men who strive for the niceties in motor-car construction. Deep upholstery is another of the luxuries which go to make up the smart elegance of this Moon Model.

A special Continental "Red Seal" engine makes the car a triumph in economy and scientific light weight. It is equipped with Delco Ignition, Spicer Universal joints and Timken bearings. Its remarkable economy of gasoline, oil and tyres makes it a most economical car to buy—regardless of price, and it realizes the demand for an up-to-date, dependable car at moderate cost.

There is another model, not illustrated here, the MOON SALAMANCA-VICTORIA, which is delightful as an open car, and also because the easily adjusted partitions give it the smart Town Car effect.

We expect a small initial shipment during the next week or two.

SHANGHAI GARAGE CO.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS

OWNING AND OPERATING THE
STAR & EASTERN GARAGES



SPORTS LIBERTY TRUCK REACHES FRANCE

Features Of All The Standard
Makes Embodied And New
Wrinkles Added

NOISELESS AS TOURING CAR

Lubrication System Easily Got
At Steering Wheel Equalised.
Double Ignition System

(From The Stars And Stripes Oct. 4)
The first of the new Liberty trucks
which will eventually be standard
for the entire A.E.F. has arrived at
a base port.

This forerunner of thousands of
its kind has aroused the greatest en-
thusiasm among chauffeurs and
motor experts who have seen it in
action. It has all the power possible
and all its parts are as readily ac-
cessible for repairs and oiling as a
truck racing car or even a Ford.
The best features of all the standard
motor trucks on the market are em-
bodied in the new Liberty truck, and
some new wrinkles that will
eliminate many of the difficulties en-
countered in actual warfare have
been added.

The Liberty truck is the result of
a conference of all the big auto-
mobile engineers of the United States
and the army experts of the Motor
Transport Corps with the object of
producing a standard motor truck
for the army that would be the best
American genius could produce.

The automobile engineers laid
bare all their professional secrets
and gave the best of their talent for
the solution of the army's difficul-
ties with commercial trucks. Their
slogan, and that of the M.T.C., was,
"Let's go!"

Real Golden Silence

What will endear the new truck
to the heart of everybody who dis-
likes the careless whizzing shell is
its noiselessness in operation. In-
stead of clattering around "Dead
Man's Curve" like a runaway junk
wagon, to the great annoyance of
the boche and the consequent ac-
tivity of his batteries, the Liberty
truck will purr along as noiselessly
as the finest touring car, the motor
experts say.

Among advantages which are in-
stantly appreciated by chauffeurs
and repair men is the ready acces-
sibility of the lubrication system. The

springs, for one thing, are kept con-
stantly lubricated by an oil box
which sends the oil to the springs
by a hollow spring hanger. The en-
tire transmission gear can be oiled
by simply pouring in the oil through
a filler cap on the outside of the
frame.

The steering wheel is so well
equalised and adjusted that even
though the truck is loaded to its
capacity, it can be steered with the
same ease as a touring car. There
are double spring bumpers on both
the front and rear to eliminate
smashing of the trucks in case of
collision. The motor itself is brand
new and of special design, with the
least possible vibration and noise in
action.

Specially Designed Lights

All parts of the truck can be easily
removed for repairs. The motor is
cast in block with removable heads
so that the valves can be ground
and carbon scraped as readily as on
a Ford. The radiator is of a special
type with a shutter that can be
drawn over it in cold weather to
prevent the freezing of the radiator.
A double ignition system is em-
ployed, with batteries and high tension
magneto giving two spark plugs to
each one of the four cylinders. The
two plugs operate at the same time,
so that if one system goes out of
commission, the other will carry on.

Specially designed lights of low
power are attached to the front of
the truck and throw a small circle
of light in front of each wheel. The
driver is thus enabled to pick his
way along a road pitted with shell
holes without revealing himself to
the enemy because the lights can-
not be seen at a few hundred yards
on a dark night.

There is no self starting device to
get out of order on the truck, and
the motor may prove a little stiff to
turn over on a cold morning. It must
be adjusted. But for the rest, it
has all the attachments except those
for golf clubs and lunch hampers.

After-The-War Duties On Motor Imports

Quite recently the French car
manufacturers have come out loudly
for a protective tariff and have
petitioned the government for a 75
percent ad valorem duty for the
twelve months following the cessation
of hostilities, to be reduced to 40 per-
cent during the second year, and 20
to 30 percent for the following years.

In England the growing tendency
is said to be for some measure of
protection for the motor industry.
In Italy no decision has been taken
on this point. After the war it is cer-
tain that Italy's output of cars will
be considerably in excess of 50,000 a
year. As the home market cannot

absorb more than half this number,
there will remain an important balance
for exportation. Up to the present
there is nothing to indicate whether
the Italian motor industry will voice
itself in favor of free trade or whether
it will stand out for a protective
tariff.

Including England, which remained
true to the Free Trade policy until
the outbreak of the war, the Italian
import duties on motor cars are the
lowest of any manufacturing nation.
For a car weighing half a ton or less
the duty is under 17 at present rates
of exchange. It is about 112 for a
car weighing up to a ton and 120 for
a vehicle over this weight.

The French rates, in force until the
outbreak of war, were based on
weight, the maximum being 16 per
hundred kilograms for cars weighing
less than half a ton, 14 80 per hundred
kilos when the weight was under
two and one-half tons, and 13 per
hundred kilos when the weight ex-
ceeded two and one-half tons.

As is well known, the American
rates were, and still are, much higher,
being 45 percent on a value of more
than \$2,000 and 30 percent when the
value is less than \$2,000.

150,000 Barrels Of Gas Saved In U.S. On Joyless Sunday

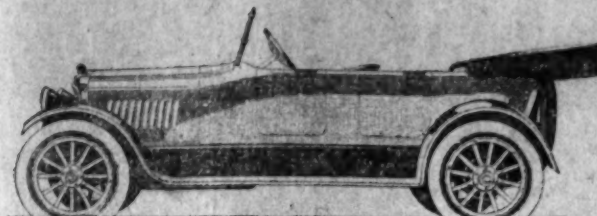
New York.—It is estimated that
the first gasolineless Sunday saved
between 100,000 and 150,000 barrels
of gasoline. These are the figures
of the National Petroleum War Ser-
vice Committee of the Fuel Admin-
istration. This bureau has not yet
compiled figures for the second Sun-
day though it is estimated that the
saving was greater due to a better
understanding of the request.

It has not been stated yet just
how long these gasolineless Sundays
are to be continued. The Fuel Ad-
ministration let it be known in the
first place that probably the first of
October would see the end of them.

In the meantime the United States
Senate has heard of the restriction
and wants to know more about it.
A resolution has been adopted call-
ing upon the Fuel Administration
for data covering the actual produc-
tion and consumption of gasoline.
The object is to find out whether
there really was a need of the re-
striction. Some Senators appear to
feel that the Fuel Administration
acted without a full knowledge of
the facts and they want the whole
matter cleared up.

BRISCOE 4-24

"The most successful four-cylinder car ever brought to the Orient!"



BUT A FEW WORDS ARE NECESSARY:

THE BRISCOE HAS COME TO STAY—

THE CAR IS WELL KNOWN AND WELL PATRONIZED—

IT CLAIMS A HOST OF FRIENDS—

THE BRISCOE HAS THE FAMOUS "HALF MILLION DOLLAR"

MOTOR—

But beyond the fact that it claims to be designed to serve a purpose—dispensing with extra
expense, and perpetuating the well-known slogan of economy, low up-keep and reliability, the
Briscoe sells at a popular price:

BRISCOE 4-Cylinder, five-passenger Touring Car, with ordinary top—

Tls. 1,300

BRISCOE 4-Cylinder, five-passenger Touring Car, with ordinary and sedan
tops attached, namely, two cars at one price and especially suitable
for this cold weather—

Tls. 1,500

We have these two complete cars in stock, and shall be pleased to give practical
demonstrations, showing that the Briscoe is a high-class car at a moderate price.

For particulars apply to:

Arkell & Douglas, Inc.

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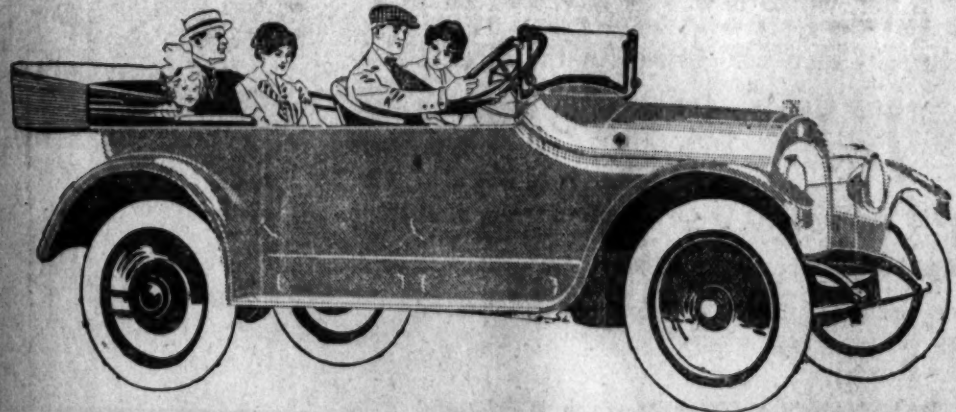
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**Smart
Luxurious
Comfortable**

THE OVERLAND "90"

These cars will well repay your inspection. They are fully equipped for
the road and each has five wire wheels. The price, too, is extremely
moderate. We still have a few in stock, but very soon they will all be sold.

SOLE AGENTS

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THE CENTRAL GARAGE CO.

'Phone:
Central
3809

Ask for a demonstration

The Least Perfected Unit Of Motor Car Mechanism Today Is The Transmission

Only Fills Gap Until Something Better Can Be Hit
Upon, Engineers Admit

There has been considerable argument from time to time as to which mechanical unit in the modern motor car chassis is the most backward, the most lacking in consistent development. There may be different opinions on the subject, but no commentator could deny the transmission a foremost place in the company of undesirables.

The engineers themselves acknowledge that the transmission of today, while it serves its purpose fairly well, is at best a stop-gap, filling a vital need until we can get something better. One of the most distinguished automobile engineers in America once called the conventional transmission "barbarous engineering." The present types of gearset lack the simplicity of operation that should characterize really effective mechanical units. That is to say, they perform the object for which they are installed, but they accomplish it with a tremendous expenditure of effort in proportion to their accomplishment.

The function of the transmission or gearset is to change the tractive effort at the rear wheels in proportion to the needs of operation. It is by means of the transmission that the rear wheels are induced to run slowly while the engine is running fast, etc. This control of the tractive effort is accomplished through the meshing of different sets of gears, which are contained in an appropriate cover or housing. In operation the power is generated in the engine, passes back through the clutch, which delivers it to a shaft, which is part of the transmission unit. This shaft embodies a certain number of gears, which may be shifted into or out of mesh with other gears mounted on what is known as a countershaft. These gears have varying numbers of teeth, which condition produces the changes in tractive effort which it is the gearset's business in life to supply.

This is an outline description of the modern sliding selective transmission, which was first introduced by Panhard and Lavassor in the early days of the automobile era and which in spite of its obvious shortcomings has never been supplanted and is the type in general use today. Of course the gearset of the present is far refined over the crude creations of the early days, but its fundamental crudity is still there.

While the sliding selective gearset, as described, is the predominant type in the field, there are other forms of transmissions in use. There is the planetary gearset, which is used in the Ford car, and consequently on the score of mere numbers is an important factor in the situation. The friction gearset, once popular, is not used today, and the magnetic transmission is used on but few high priced vehicles because of its costliness. In the truck field we find the constant mesh selective gearset in considerable use, but this type has not made any headway in the passenger car field. If we add to this the direct connected transmission as used in the steamer we have completed the list. The reader will note that of the types mentioned only the conventional sliding selective and the planetary as used in the Ford are employed in modern automobile design.

It is rather remarkable that the one type of transmission that may lay claim to really satisfactory simplicity of operation, the friction set, has passed out of use altogether. The friction set consists of two discs at right angles to each other. One of these is driven by the engine and is usually of copper, while the other is of some sort of fiber composition and is mounted on a shaft extending across the frame and connected with the driving wheels by means of chains. In operation this driven disc is brought into contact with the driving disc and the rate of speed is determined by its distance from the center of the latter. The failure of the friction transmission was due primarily to inability to stand up to heavy work. It was early discarded for heavy duty and has now passed on even for light car construction. The friction set has the great advantage of being cheap to make, and from the driver's point of view it has the virtue of giving a theoretically limitless number of speeds.

The planetary gearset is also a cheap form of construction and consists of a group of spur gears always in mesh with a master of sun gear. This forms a rough likeness to the solar system, with the sun in the center and the planets revolving

around it, hence the name. In action the gears are forced to revolve on each other. This is accomplished by stopping the movement of the parts supporting the gears, which is done by means of a sort of brake. When the gearset is in high it revolves as a unit, which gives a remarkably efficient action. While it is possible to construct a planetary gearset for any number of speeds, in practical application two speeds are all that are used. To increase the number means increased complication and destroys one of the great values of the type, simplicity and cheapness to build.

The very crudity of the conventional sliding selective gearset, with its parallel shafts and gears slipping into and out of mesh while the shafts are revolving at high speed, ought to suggest to the car owner certain obvious facts. These facts are the need for reasonable handling in operation and careful maintenance of such a much abused piece of mechanism. If the gearset is to run without growling and clashing of gears the shafts must be perfectly parallel so that the gears will mesh accurately. When the shafts get out of alignment, whether it is because of wear in the bearings or springing of the shafts themselves, there will be clashing of the gears until the condition is remedied or until the teeth have chipped, the gears have broken or something else has happened to make repairs imperative. It frequently happens that the rear crankshaft bearing may not be an accurate fit, and this throws out one of the transmission gears and causes a binding. When once misalignment occurs in the transmission there is no help short of replacement of the part or re-establishment of proper alignment if the parts are uninjured. It often happens that a car owner may replace gears that have become noisy only to find the new set just as bad. This is because the shafts are out of line and no gears will perform properly until the condition has been corrected.

HUDSON WILL KEEP GOING

Harry S. Hought, president of the Hudson Motor Car Company of New York, in a recent advertisement directed to owners and prospective owners of Hudson super-six cars states that while the Hudson factory in Detroit has enlisted in the service of Uncle Sam for the duration of the war, his company is going to stay in business to take care of his customers' interests.

In discussing the future plans of the Hudson Motor Car Company of New York President Hought said: "First of all, we are going to get just as many as possible of the remaining Hudsons to be built so that just as many prospective owners of Hudson super-sixes in our territory as possible will be able to have the car of their choice."

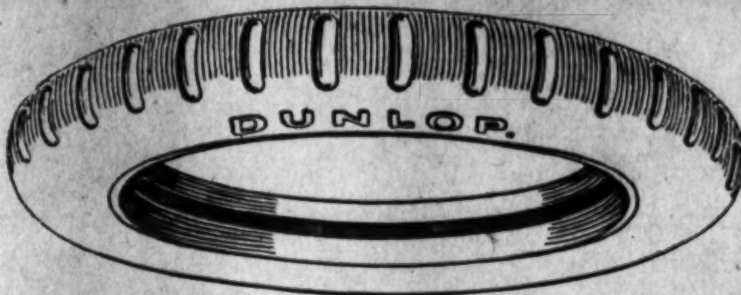
"This is not entirely unselfish on our part, we admit. We are building for the future. The more Hudson automobiles there are in this neighborhood demonstrating the caliber of super-six construction and performance the greater the good will and demand for Hudsons after the non-productive war period is over."

"We realize the substantial foundation of quality upon which the Hudson reputation rests and which has built up Hudson success. It does not require a prophet to predict the future of the Hudson. To say that permanence is assured is only half stating the case. We can see nothing but increasing progress and prosperity following the present, and let us hope, very temporary, conditions. That is another reason why our good friends may expect us to stay in business."

"But there is still one more reason—sufficient for us if it were the only one. Hudson super-sixes are built on the theory that the motorist buys the use of his car, not merely the joy of possession. We sell on the same basis. So we are in business to stay because we owe a duty of service to Hudson owners."

OVERRICH MIXTURE

It would seem that every car owner ought by this time to be warned against running on too rich a mixture. However, ordinary observation proves that they are not so warned. Let us, therefore, suggest that when a dark red flame appears at the opened priming cocks, when a black smoke issues from the muffler and there is a strong odor at the exhaust, with a noticeable loss of power, the mixture is undoubtedly too rich. In fact every owner ought to apply one or more of these tests to make sure he is not running overrich unknowingly; it is our patriotic duty to save gasoline at the present time.



Vibration
is the greatest enemy of
chassis and of engine.

For maximum absorption of
Vibration—run on Dunlops.

DUNLOP

RUBBER COMPANY, LIMITED

Founders throughout the World of the Pneumatic Tyre Industry

Phone 2248

20 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai

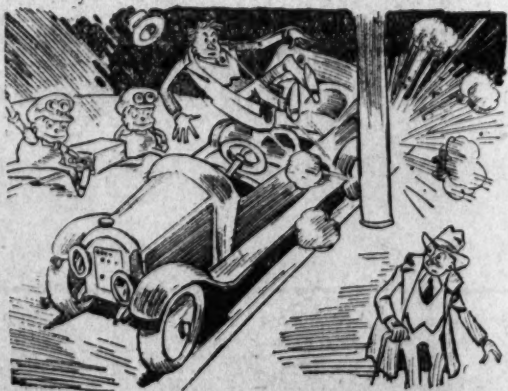
Cables: "Pneumatic"

A Motor Car is Only as Good as its Insurance Policy!

When accident or fire comes your loss is gauged by the amount of damage to your car. A car unprotected by Insurance which meets destruction is a total loss.

Are You Exposed to Total Loss?

Are you "covered" in the event of mishap?



XS POLICIES

relieve you of personal loss, liability and the third party claims at a small cost annually. Make your car of definite value to yourself, by taking out an XS Policy.

Write for Prospectus

C. E. SPARKE

**INSURANCE
OFFICE**

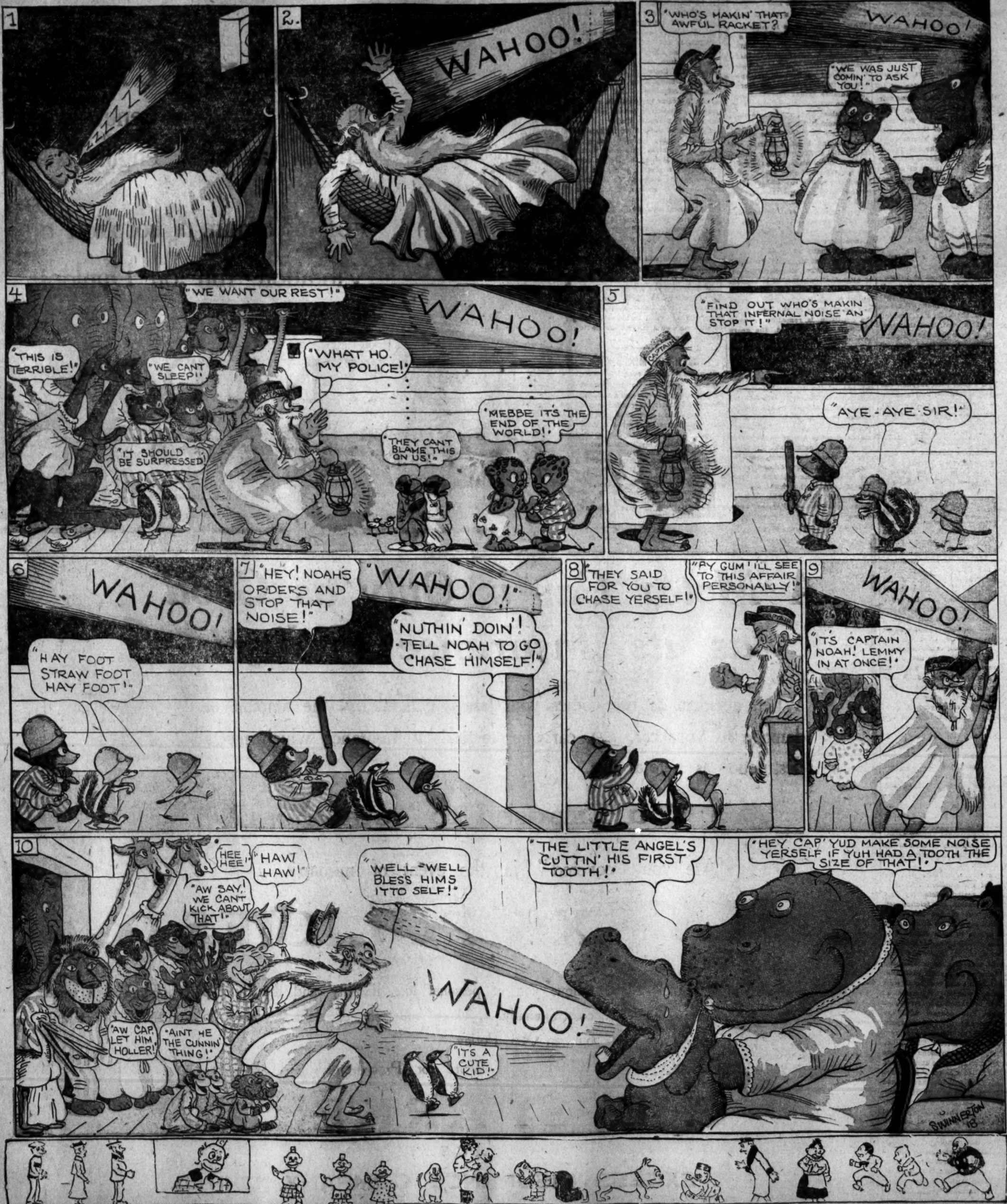
AGENT

EXCESS INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.





In the Good Old Days



SPORTING NEWS SECTION

THE CHINA PRESS

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1918

MANILA PLANS OLYMPIC GAMES

Elaborate Entertainment Program is Arranged For Visiting Athletes Next May

STRONG TEAMS FOR CHINA

Basketball, Volleyball, Track and Soccer Stars To Make Trip To Philippines

The Far Eastern Olympic games, when China, Japan and the Philippines will fight for the athletic supremacy of the Orient, will be held at Manila from May 12 to May 17 and plans for the reception of visiting athletes are well under way in Manila.

The program of entertainment includes a reception by the president of the Philippine Senate and president of the Far Eastern Athletic Association, Mr. Manuel L. Quezon; reception by the Club Filipino; tea party by the Sociedad de Tiro al Blanco; luncheon by the Philippine Chamber of Commerce; dinner by the Philippine Columbian Association; lawn party by the University of the Philippines students; and by the Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Rafael Palma; and a reception at Malacanán Palace by Governor-General Francis Burton Harrison.

The Philippines will have entries in soccer, basketball, volleyball and baseball and will decide on marathons competitors as soon as advice are received from China and Japan.

Mr. A. H. Swan is in charge of the Chinese team and will have a well-balanced group of athletes to represent the country. Basketball, volleyball, track and soccer teams will make the trip to Manila and there is a possibility that a baseball nine will be included in the China representation.

The cold weather here and the difficulty of getting star ball players together are holding up the baseball team. All other teams from China will be strong as they will be composed of the pick of the athletes of this country.

Billiards

Inter-Club League Results

Lustiano v. Mason Club	
J. V. Jensen	300
C. M. P. Remedios	300
G. M. P. Remedios	300
F. P. da Silva	300
F. A. Alvarez	274
Total	1474

Masonic Club

C. Komarov	182
C. Matthews	252
J. Prince	220
Mr. Milne	238
S. Green	300
Total	1292

Thirty Club v. M. E. I.

E. F. Fasting	164
T. E. Engstrand	241
E. D. Bush	300
A. F. Ollerdesen	300
A. J. Hadley	245
Total	1245

M. E. I.

J. E. Grant	300
G. M. Boyce	300
J. E. Wilson	191
G. B. Stornes	276
T. Spring	300
Total	1267

Custom v. Police

T. Mellowa	—
H. McFarland	142
J. Bartolini	213
Mr. Underhill	166
F. Storme	—

Police

E. I. M. Barrett	—
C. Cowing	300
Mr. Reeves	300
Mr. Torko	300
J. Burnside	—

Owing to the Peace Festival the week's series is unfinished.

High Breaks:	
J. E. Grant	55
J. V. Jensen	48
G. M. P. Remedios	41
A. F. Ollerdesen	38

Peace Pass

By Donahue

Der Tag!

Victory for the Allies.
Independence for Belgium.
Conquest of Kaiserdom.
Tyranny overthrown.
Order restored.
Right prevails.
Years of happiness.

At the Shanghai Club on Friday last the honored Consul-General for Belgium said:

Please don't forget what they have done.

Please don't forget what we have suffered.

And Sir Everard Fraser struck the same note in the words "let us forget."

Over two years ago I wrote the following verses. They haven't been in print before but they may now act as a reminder.

William Hohensolern speaks:

What have I done?

I have torn up scraps of paper!

I have made this world a hell.

I have backed my way through Belgium.

I have sounded the death knell.

I have murdered babes and women.

I have murdered Nurse Cavell.

That's what I've done.

What have I done?

I have scoured the seas and high-ways.

With my devil submarines.

I have sunk small craft and merchantmen.

Amid the foulest scenes.

I have fed the hungry waters.

And I've used atomic means.

That's what I've done.

What have I done?

I have built a fleet of Zeppelins.

That love a murky night.

I have built a skulking navy.

That refuses still to fight.

I have tried to wreck humanity.

With my Devil's creed of might.

That's what I've done.

What have I done?

I have captured crowds of prisoners.

In my ugly game of war.

I have starved and I've ill-treated them.

I've broken every law.

If you'll only give me quarter, why—

I'll torture thousands more.

That's what I'll do!

The speech of Mr. H. G. Simms, the

President of the Shanghai Club, was

as perfect a piece of thoughtful

oratory as I have had the privilege

to hear. It was all highly conceived.

He forgot to pay tribute to no one;

he touched the keynote of the efforts

of every Allied nation; he welded

them all together as Allies, comrades,

warriors for Right against Might.

Mr. Simms, backed up by every

Council who spoke, clearly emphasized

that there was no room for petty

jealousies today. All had striven so

loosely, all were animated by such

fine ideals, that all were compelled

to be generous to the others. In

paying homage to the splendid

achievements of the other powers no

petrified detractor from his own be-

loved country's work.

Today France, the home of chivalry,

pays homage to her Allies. The

soil of France covers the bodies of a

million noble fighters for freedom; it

has been sown with the blood of

heroes; the harvest must be a perfect

peace built upon a democracy which

will express itself in real fellowship.

Mingled with our rejoicings are the

tears of those whose loved ones will

never come back. They have given

of their best freely, for theirs is the

Kingdom, the Power and the Glory.

As Robert Service puts it:

"They've told me the truth young

fellow my lad

You'll never come back again.

Oh God! the dreams and dreams

I've had

And the thoughts that I've nursed

In vain.

You passed in the night young fel-

low my lad.

And you proved in the cruel test

Of the screaming shell and the

INDOOR SPORTS

By Tad



At The Theaters

A vampire drama of the early days of the war, "The Serpent," with Theda Bara in the leading role, will be screened at the Olympic Theater four nights beginning Friday. The photo-drama is a powerful portrayal of the life of a Russian girl who is deceived by a Russian Grand Duke. Thrust aside when his infatuation wanes, she seeks solace in caring for wounded soldiers returning to Paris.

While there she meets the Grand Duke's wounded son and nurses him back to health. He falls victim to her charms. The Grand Duke, who visits his son, does not recognize the nurse and is lured into making love to her. She is found in the Grand Duke's arms by the Prince and her vengeance is complete when the Prince commits suicide.

A score of actors were injured during the photographing of a scene depicting a battle between Russian and German troops for this film.

Norma Talmadge returns to the Apollo Theater in a five reel comedy melodrama, "The Social Secretary." The picture is a high class comedy with sufficient dramatic situations to allow Miss Talmadge to extend herself.

Tonight "Princess Romanoff," a Fox film, will be screened, while at the matinee today, the management announces the showing of the first episode of "Who Is Number One?" the new Pathé serial.

At the Victoria Theater a five-part Paramount, "Toss of the D-U-Ber-Ville," will be presented this afternoon, tonight and tomorrow night.

The Isis Theater offers a Triangle Fine-Arts production, "The Children in the House," with Norma Talmadge in the leading role. It is a story of a deserted woman who remains true to her husband. This afternoon and tonight "Peg of the Ring" will be screened.

"The Prince of Happiness," with Mary Boland, is the headliner at the Olympic Theater this afternoon, tonight and tomorrow night. A new Gaumont Graphic and a Triangle Keytones, "Haystacks and Steeples," will complete the program.

BENEFIT SATURDAY NIGHT

An entertainment in aid of the British Women's Work Association and French Red Cross will be given at the Country Club Saturday evening by Mrs. Marguerite Chen. The program is in charge of Mrs. Stephen and tickets may be obtained from Mrs. Stephen, 12 The Bund; Mrs. Phillips, British Consul-General; Mrs. Girardet, 15B Baccarat Road; Mrs. Macleod, 24 Waltham Road; Mrs. Meyer, 19 Avenue Road; and Mrs. C. R. Shaw, 12 Medhurst Road.

POSTPONE GOLF MATCH

The Hunglao Golf Club competition for the Captain's cup has been postponed until next Sunday.

Swings At Auction Due To Loss Of One Trick

By An Expert

New York, October 3.—A number of interesting letters have been received commenting upon the English theory that the way to win at bridge is to get the one essential trick that wins or saves the game.

Among these communications two are accompanied by illustrative hands from actual play, in each of which there is a swing of two or three hundred points due to the failure to make the one trick needed. The first is said to have been played at the Knickerbocker on May 2 last and was dealt No. 20, dealer West. Some readers may recall it.

H-A 6 3	C-K 9 8 7 6
D-10 8 7 3	S-10 9 8 7 6
H-10 9 8 7	C-4
D-10 9 8 7	S-10 9 8 7 6
H-10 9 8 7	C-4
D-10 9 8 7	S-10 9 8 7 6

Z dealt and bid a heart. The bid is unsound, but that is not the point of the hand. A doubled. The conventional meaning of the double of a one trick bid is that the player has all the suits but the one he doubles. This is not true of A's hand. In other words, his double is as bad as Z's bid.

Y said two hearts, which B doubled. Here we get to the correct use of the double. B has nothing in hearts and wants A to pick one of the other suits. When Z passed A did not respond to the double, but passed it up.

Thinking both adversaries weak in hearts Y bid three, and A felt better until B put in a bid of four clubs. Z went to four hearts, thinking Y's thoughts about that suit. Again A doubled and when Y passed B felt himself called upon to bid five clubs. This Z doubled and A redoubled.

Z avoided the hearts and led the short spade suit. Y won the first trick with the king and came right back with a spade. B won and led a small trump, going right along until he had exhausted Z, leaving dummy in the lead. He then found that it was impossible for him to discard more than one diamond, so he was set for 200.

The moment Y failed to follow suit to the trumps, dummy being in with the queen, B should have led the ace and another heart, trumping the second and leading a diamond. Now Z can lead what he likes, probably a trump. Dummy must make two more trumps on the diamonds, and B scores his contract, redoubled 120 below the line 100 above instead of 200 minus.

The other way, after winning the second round of spades with the ten, knowing that Z must have the queen still guarded, or he would not have gone back to no trumps, was to try the diamond, holding command of the spades over Z. Z must with the diamond sooner or later. If he does not win the first trick A can lay

down his two black aces and set the contract at once. Otherwise, when Z leads the clubs, after winning the diamond, A makes two diamonds and sets the contract for 200.

Here is the other hand in which there are some interesting insights on doubling before we get to the play.

H-J 10 8 3	C-10 7 6 5
D-Q J 10 8 6 4	S-K 9 8
H-A Q 8 7	C-K J 8 6 5 2
D-3	S-A J 3 4
H-K 8 7 6	C-10 7 6 5
D-A 9 2	S-7 3

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School For Card Players

J. C. says: Playing among strangers at a summer hotel A does not like the man he is placed between. Is there any rule under which he can demand a change? B says not, as he would be taking some other player's favorite seat.

The laws allow any player to demand that the cards be thrown round for positions at the table at the end of every or any hour's play. The lowest card has the choice of seats and the next lowest sits on his immediate left; the next lowest to his left again and so on. This rule is borrowed from the older one of throwing a card between each pair of players at the table to determine where a newcomer shall sit.

J. B. H. says: A, on the dealer's left, says he will open, and puts in his chips, but immediately discovers that he has six cards and so announces. B has the pot is opened to all players except A, whose hand is foul. A bets the pot is not opened, but that A has the right to draw five cards. There are two distinct questions at issue here. In the first place, if A announced that his hand was foul and his opening therefore illegal the pot is not opened unless B had come in or some other player beyond him if B had passed. The law says a pot shall be played for, even if illegally opened, provided any one has come in against the false opener. If no one has come in it is not opened. In the second question, A has no right to draw any cards or take any further part in that deal. His hand is foul because he lifted and looked at six cards or some part of them.

Euchre. Mrs. L. says: Playing partners, Z deals A passes and Y passes. B says that this means the dealer must play alone, as assistants are not allowed. This rule applies to large charity games only. In the regular game any assistant prevents a lone hand, as the dealer cannot play alone even if she wants to after having been assisted by her partner.

Five hundred. E. J. E. says: Clubs are trumps. A has the joker and two small ones. After playing the two small clubs to the bidder's leads, she declines to play the joker on the third lead, on the ground that it is a suit by itself and can be played at any time. That is true only in a no-trump game. When there is a trump suit the joker is part of that suit and must be played under the same rules that the king or queen would be played.

Yacht Club Closing Cruise

The Shanghai Yacht Club will hold its closing cruise of the season today. The Foam will leave the Fooking Road jetty for Kahloa Creek at 8:30 a.m. All yachts coming to their anchorage near the Foam will dress ship.

AMERICAN TEAM WINS

The American School team defeated the Shanghai Football Club second eleven yesterday on the club's grounds by 4 to 1. The game was fairly fast throughout and the youngsters started scoring right from the beginning. Jonathan and Goldman were the pick of the school's forwards, the former getting three goals and the latter one. Mansfield, for the club, scored the only goal by an excellent shot in the second half.

Harriers Run Today

The Shanghai Harriers will run this morning, starting from Hongkew Park pavilion at 10 o'clock and going over the course which will be used for the sealed handicap run of next Saturday. The run was to have been held yesterday in the Bubbling Well district but was postponed until today on account of the Victory Celebrations.

BOYD AGAIN, WINS IN STEEPLECHASE

Comes in First On Ye Illusionist At Kiangwan, Beating Ashfield By Many Lengths

SECOND VICTORY IN WEEK

Large Fields In Nearly Every Race; Four Big Dividends Are Paid

Mr. C. C. Boyd pulled off his second Steeplechase win in a week at the Kiangwan Race Course yesterday afternoon when he piloted Ye Illusionist, home a winner in the Grand Stand Steeplechase, winning with several lengths to spare from Mr. Henry Morris' mount, Ashfield, who secured third place by a head from Mr. Ellis Kadosh's Buenos Chief, ridden by Mr. E. S. H. Rowe.

The winning jockey in this event also carried off honors in the Grand National Steeplechase a week ago Saturday on the Off Day program of the Shanghai Race Club when, by fine horsemanship, he brought home Springle a winner, to the surprise of many. Yesterday, Boyd's mount again paid his supporters a fat dividend, each ticket on Ye Illusionist for a win returning \$71.80.

The win dividends on the whole were on the low side, but two or three half-sized amounts were paid in the course of the day's racing. Rockman, ridden by Mr. Rowe, finished second in a dead heat with Sir Lamerock, Mr. Heard's mount, in the opening race of the day, the first named pony paying \$36.80 to his backers for a place. Mr. L. Hara won this event on Triumph after a fine finish.

Dead Heat In Second Race

There was also a dead heat in the second race, the Members' Plate, for third place, between Oakfield, with Mr. R. F. Stewart up, and Possum, ridden by Mr. Hill. The last two races, the Hermitage Handicap and the Black-rock Maiden Plate, paid the biggest win dividends of the day, \$152.60 and \$131.20, respectively, the only other big dividend, being \$84.70, paid, by Specialist, with Mr. Lous up, in the 6th race, the November Selling Plate. In the following race, the Hermitage Handicap, Messrs. Wineome and Hasty (Arnold Bros.) declared to win with The Capricious, ridden by Mr. Hill, but the latter's mount failed to find a place.

The weather conditions at Kiangwan yesterday were ideal from the spectators' standpoint, there being a bracing crispness in the atmosphere, and the fairly large attendance thoroughly enjoyed the sport provided. The last race but one, the Hermitage Handicap, brought out the biggest field of the day, eighteen mounts facing the starter, while the next largest fields were in the 5th and 2nd races, in which 16 and 15 mounts, respectively, tried conclusions.

Full results are appended:

1.—The Sprint Plate.—Value \$300.

Second pony \$100. Third pony \$50. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners, since January 1, 1918, of a six furlong race or under, 5 lbs. extra, of 2 such races, 7 lbs. extra and of 3 or more such races, 10 lbs. extra. Non-winners of 1918, allowed 5 lbs.—Five furlongs.

Triumph, Mr. Ezra.....157-1

Sir Lamerock, Mr. Heard.....140-2

Rockman, Mr. Rowe.....140-3

Also ran: Buxshote, late Drumstick (Springfield), Merryand (Vida), The Swallow (Hill), Upwood Park (Commons), Matsukaze (Ljou), Essex Chief (Brun), Jomborg (Croskam), Blackford (Grayridge), Baby Folly (Hu), The Kangani (Yib), Deerland (Burkhill).

Won by a length.—Time 1:15 2-5.

Parl-mutuel—for win, \$11.40; for place, \$6.20; \$10.70 and \$26.50.

Members' Sweep—first, \$30; second, \$15 and \$5 (dead heat). Unplaced—\$278, 98, \$10, 245, 39, 234, 146, 288, 29, 325 and 407.

2.—The Members' Plate.—Value \$300.

Second pony \$100. Third pony \$50. For Griffins of the year.

Weight for inches as per scale. Winners of one race, 3 lbs. extra and of 2 or more races, 5 lbs. extra, ponies that have started 3 times at Kiangwan since Sept. 1, 1918, and not won, allowed 1 lbs. Maiden, allowed 7 lbs. Allowances not accumulative.—One mile.

Mr. Day's gray Shenkandol.

Mr. C. R. Burkill.....160-1

G. D. Coutta's gray Bustard.

Mr. Dalgleish.....141-2

Henry Morris' gray Oak-

field, Mr. Stewart.....133-3

Sillex's gray, Possum, Mr.

W. Hill.....150-3

Also ran: Whitehaven, (Mr. Spring-

field), Victoria (Mr. A. Commons),

Yellow Diamond (Mr. Johnston),

Greyand (Mr. F. R. Vida), Spotted-

Smiles *from the* Mixed Court



shopkeeper and said they would bring around the "Number One" who had charge of such things and have matters set right.

They appeared with the "Number One" bright and early next day, the No. 1 being Ding Ah-ong. They seemed to have picked up a few interested friends en route—between 40 and 50—and all looking expectant. "Dsu" extended his hand. Tsang assumed a benevolent air and with a flourish deposited six shining dollars upon the expectant palm. Whereupon a look of profound bitterness came over the features of the recipient. He waved the unwengaged flat generally in the direction of the crowd.

But here interruption arrived in the way of a couple of policemen who had been watching from the fringe.

of the crowd and when the shipmaster had explained they took Dan away to jail.

Dan proceeded to the Court house as an honest carpenter and as a man of good circumstance. Fully desirous of his natural tendency to do his fellow man a helpful turn he answered a call from the shipmaster and consented to receive it as to distribute to the crowd his character was so good that he was asked of no further interest than this.

His interest seemed to be however, when the Court informed him that he would be detained a month. After that he will be allowed the freedom of China outside.

Score One Against Soap

...a couple of evenings ago by a frig-

ful clatter behind him. Turning about he saw Lau Ah-man desperately juggling 10 enameled graniteware wash basins which were making a promising effort at escaping from his

The watchman switched on his light and from a general survey of Loeu's exterior came to the conclusion that, while a wash

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SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up									(Main Line)		Nanking To Shanghai North—Down								
STATIONS		Local	Fast	1st and 4th	Fast	Local	Fast	Local	STATIONS	Local	Fast	1st and 4th	Fast	Local	Fast				
SHANGHAI	dep.	7.35	9.10	9.49	12.45	15.25	17.16	22.00	PEKING	arr.	15.45	17.16	18.45	20.15	21.45				
POOCHOW	dep.	9.44	11.22	12.20	14.25	17.15	18.22	19.00	TIENTSIN	arr.	17.45	19.16	20.45	22.15	23.45				
CHANGCHOW	dep.	10.51	12.29	13.41	15.25	18.22	19.22	2.15	CENTRAL	dep.	17.45	19.16	20.45	22.15	23.45				
CHANGCHOW	arr.	8.50	11.22	13.16	15.05	17.05	18.05	19.00	TIANFU	arr.	8.15	9.46	11.15	12.45	14.15				
TARTUNG	dep.	8.56	12.00	14.11	16.16	17.41	19.16	20.00	SUKOW	arr.	8.00	9.31	11.00	12.30	14.00				
CHUNGKANG	dep.	9.11	12.43	14.45	16.45	17.45	19.15	20.00											
NANKING	arr.	11.19	14.11	16.25	19.20	21.50	23.50	6.50	NANKING	dep.	7.25	8.00	11.45	14.30	15.25				
									CHUNYANG	dep.	8.00	10.10	12.20	14.30	15.25				
									JIANYANG	dep.	8.25	10.35	12.45	14.55	15.50				
									CHANGCHOW	dep.	7.00	9.10	11.20	13.30	14.25				
									SUKOW	dep.	8.00	10.10	12.20	14.30	15.25				
									SHANGHAI	arr.	8.58	10.28	12.58	14.58	17.01				
									SHANGHAI	dep.	8.58	10.28	12.58	14.58	17.01				
									NANKING	arr.	12.15	13.15	14.20	15.20	16.00				

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZHAKOU "DOWN"										MAIN LINE.				ZHAKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH "UP"									
STATIONS				Local	Fast	Slow	Goods	Local	Ex-press	Local	Local	Fast	Slow	Local	Goods	Ex-press	Local						
Shanghai North	dep.	...	7.55	9.00	10.00	...	14.50	15.50	...	Zhaku	...	6.30	7.55	...	9.20	14.10	15.50						
Jianfeng	...	7.51	9.16	10.23	...	15.06	16.06	...	Hangchow	...	7.00	8.50	...	10.00	14.30	17.50	...						
Suzhou	...	7.59	9.23	10.30	...	15.13	16.13	...	Changsu	...	8.04	9.40	...	11.10	15.20	17.50	...						
Lungchow Junction	...	8.15	9.40	10.53	...	15.30	16.30	...	Tientsin	...	8.41	10.31	...	12.30	16.30	17.50	...						
Shanghai South	dep.	7.45	9.10	10.20	13.30	15.30	16.00	17.50	...	Kiaochow	...	7.15	9.28	11.20	14.10	16.30	19.00						
Lungchow Junction	dep.	8.15	9.40	10.53	13.50	15.50	16.30	18.50	...	Zhaku	...	7.45	9.53	11.55	14.45	16.50	...						
Shanghai	...	8.50	10.45	11.02	...	16.07	17.43	...	Lungchow Junction	...	8.15	10.30	11.50	14.00	15.50	17.20	19.30						
Kiaochow	...	9.51	11.52	12.35	...	16.50	18.40	...	Shanghai South	...	8.25	10.50	11.55	14.00	15.50	17.40	19.40						
Kiaochow	...	7.40	10.35	12.30	14.35	17.22	18.20	...	Lungchow Junction	...	10.30	12.35	14.10	17.10	18.30	...	...						
Tientsin	...	8.45	11.05	13.15	15.50	17.50	...	...	Suzhou	...	10.30	12.44	14.14	17.50	19.00	...	...						
Changsu	...	9.45	11.41	14.00	16.30	18.24	...	...	Jianfeng	...	10.45	11.51	14.21	17.37	18.50	...	...						
Shanghai	...	11.30	12.50	15.25	18.00	19.19	...	...	Shanghai North	...	11.00	12.05	14.35	17.52	19.50	...	...						
Zhaku	...	11.30	13.10	15.50	19.00	19.50	...	...															

KONZENCHIAO TO ZHAKOU						KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE.						ZHAKOU TO KONZENCHIAO					
Konzenchiao	dep.	5.00	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35	Zhaku	dep.	7.00	10.10	12.25	15.20				
Konshangmun	dep.	6.15	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50	Hangchow	dep.	7.25	10.40	12.45	15.55				
Hangchow	dep.	6.47	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.30	19.00	Konshangmun	dep.	7.37	1.07	12.57	15.12				
Zhaku	arr.	6.46	9.40	1.10	16.55	...	...	Konzenchiao	arr.	7.50	11.10	13.10	16.25				

B. Route (Main Line)